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LAST NIGHT.

Last night, within the little curtained room,
Where the gay music sounded faintly clear,
And silver lights came stealing through the gloom,
You told the tale that women love to hear:
You told it well, with firm hands clasping mine,
And deep eyes glowing with a tender light,
Mere acting? But your power was half devine
Last night, last night.

Ah, you had much to offer; wealth enough
To gild the future, and a path of ease
For one whose way is somewhat dark and rough;
New friends—a life as calm as summer seas,
And something (was it love?) to keep us true,
And make us precious in each other's sight.
Ah! then, indeed, my heart's resolve I knew,
Last night, last night.

Let the world go, with all its dross and pelf!
Only for one, like Portia, could I say,
"I would be trebled twenty times myself;"
Only for one, and he is far away:
His voice came back to me, distinct and dear,
And thrilled me with the pain of lost delight;
The present faded, but the past was clear,
Last night, last night.

If others anwered as I answered then,
We would bear less, perchance, of blighted lives:
There would be truer women, nobler men,
And fewer dreary homes and faithless wives;
Because I could not give you all my best,
I gave you nothing. Judge me—was I right?
You may thank heaven that I stood the test.
Last night, last night.

OLD TIME INCIDENTS.

Jimmie Maher, a Noted Washington Hotel Keeper Years Ago.

And How Simon Cameron was Made a Winnebago.

[Washington Post.]

It was during the latter part of Jackson's administration one Jimmie Maher, originally from Cork, flourished as chief gardener at the Executive mansion. Jimmie Maher was as quaint a character as Ireland ever gave to this country or the city of Washington enjoyed. He was open-hearted, and had a big, warm Irish heart in him. No hungry man ever entered Jimmie's house that was not asked "had he a mouth on him?" Jimmie was witty, too, and like a majority of his countrymen had a weakness for whisky, unmixed.

The Botanical garden in those days was a colony of canny Scotchmen, and it is related of Jimmie Maher that he would go down there when the superintendent was away, invite the subordinates out to drink at a little tavern over the way, get them all gloriously drunk on hot Scotches, and leave them all asleep on the floor. Jackson's ancestors were from Carriekfergus, Ireland, and Jimmie Maher originated in Cork, Ireland. It was only natural, then, that they should take kindly one to the other. Indeed, they had odd traits of character in common; but the gardener would at times, especially when under the influence of poteen, do things which sorely tried the old General's patience. Jimmie had several times made things more lively in the kitchen of the White House than was agreeable to Mrs. Jackson and the domestics, and the result was a remonstrance from the old General.

Well, the General sent for Jimmie, intending to administer a reprimand. Jimmie appeared before the General with his hat in his hand and his face bathed in penitence.

"Mr. Maher," said the General severely, "I hear a great many bad things about you from time to time. It is reported to me that you have raised the very devil in the kitchen by your eccentricities, or something worse. Unless you improve I shall have to discharge you—"

"Is it ixcintricities you call thim, yur onhor?" interrupted Jimmie, twirling his hat and looking quizzically at the General.

"Yes, and I might have called it something worse," resumed Jackson.

"Stay awhile, stay awhile; yur onhor," again interrupted Jimmie; "there's a mighty dale in what yur sayin'. But if Jimmie Mayher'd believe a tinth part of the bad he hears about yur onhor he'd not be long in yur onhor's imploy."

Jackson moved his hand, told Jimmie he could go, but enjoined him to keep peace with the domestics.

On landing in this country Jimmie Maher made a lodgment somewhere in Pennsylvania, where he formed the acquaintance of Simon Cameron, who was not so rich then as he is now. To tell the honest truth, that was before Simon turned the great State of Pennsylvania into a political cattle yard—when young Simon was of a gay turn of mind, and could tip his punch with any of them. Jimmie took to the gay Simon, and Simon took to the relishing Jimmie with equal kindness. We have said this because we shall very soon bring the two together in Washington.

The old Globe hotel, or rather inn, an unpretending wooden building, with a front door opening slantways, as was common at that day, and a gable window above, overlooking a portion of Pennsylvania avenue, and all that triangle in front of Naylor's stables, stood on the northeast corner of Thirteenth-and-a-half and E streets. It was for many years a landmark in Washington, and its visitors were among the most prominent of our citizens. In addition to the duties of chief gardener at the Executive mansion Jimmie Maher, in 1836–37 became mine host of the Globe hotel, and soon made it famous for its hospitality and the good quality of the liquor served at the bar. In addition to the bar there was a little back room, where men like Webster and Clay and others of their type would drop in and sip a glass of pure brandy. We put on more style now than we did in Jackson's time. As an evidence of this it was Jimmie Maher's boast that none of the great men in Washington were above taking his arm and joining him in a glass at the Globe. The air of comfort and neatness which prevailed at the Globe was due to Mrs. Maher, who was as good a housewife as could be found in the District. For a sign Jimmie had a wooden globe elevated on a pole, and with this inscription:

"This Hotel is Kept by Jimmie Maher, Originally from Cork, Ireland; Racintly, From Pinsylvania."

At the time we write, the Globe hotel was as famous, as the headquarters of the different delegations of Indians visiting Washington to have a talk with the great father.

A delegation of nine Winnebago chiefs were in Washington to settle their claims against the Government, amounting, if we remember right, to nearly two hundred thousand dollars, and were stopping at the Globe. It was a cold December day in 1836. The chief had been impatient for several days at the non-arrival of some one. They were made to believe he would act as their great friend and see that they had their rights. A drenching storm was sweeping with great violence over Washington that day. Snow, rain and sleet mingled and crept in blinding force from one end of Pennsylvania Avenue to the other. There was mud here, mud there, mud everywhere. Windows rattled, shutters clashed, chimneys were blown down, and sign-boards went drifting up the avenue, and water streamed down the gutters ankle deep. Now a venturesome pedestrian struggled against the gale for a foothold, then sought shelter in some friendly doorway. The mail was six hours late that day. The Winnebago chiefs would gather about the front window at intervals during the afternoon, draw their blankets more closely about their shoulders, look out into the piercing storm and hold a muttering conversation among themselves. Their interpreter would explain certain things to them, which for the time seemed to relieve their anxiety. "Ugh, good Simon, no come," they would mutter, and then retire to their little back room, where they would smoke the pipe and hold prolonged consultation. Here again they would repeat: "Ugh, good Simon. No come. Ugh, good Simon. No come. Ugh, good Simon. No come."

It was ten o'clock at night. The storm was still raging outside, and the Winnebago chiefs were in the midst of a war dance in the little back parlor, Jimmie Maher marking time on an old tambourine. A coach pulled up at the door, and a tall man, in a thick warm coat, rushed into the Globe, which put a sudden stop to the war dance. That man was Simon Cameron, whose career in Pennsylvania politics has been so remarkable. After exchanging greetings with Jimmie Maher, Simon, who was not a stranger in Washington even at that day, was introduced to the Winnebago chiefs as their great, good friend—the man who would see that their claims were "adjusted honorably and paid promptly." Then the chiefs regaled themselves with "fire water" at Simon's expense, and there was a general jollification all around, which was kept up until the small hours of morning, Simon and Jimmie Maher being, if anything, drunker than the Indians. Of the two men Jimmie Maher was decidedly the better man, in head as well as in heart. He had been strictly honest in his dealings with the Indians, and had in his rough way, been a true friend to them. Cameron was cold, designing, mercenary. He had on his mind at that moment a cunningly devised scheme to rob, in the most barefaced manner, those poor, but too confiding Winnebagos, and yet he had deluded these Indians into the belief that he was their true friend. In this shameful scheme of plunder he had a confederate named Brodhead, also from Pennsylvania. This man was a sharp, unscrupulous speculator, and was well known in Washington for the boldness of his operations. Cameron was nominally cashier, but really ran the Middletown bank, a one-horse concern in Pennsylvania. Brodhead went quietly to work and bought up the Winnebago claims for a mere trifle, while Cameron got himself made a United States commissioner to settle them. And this was his object in Washington at the time we write of. Of course Simon began his work of charity by allowing all the claims, genuine as well as fraudulent. In that way the two worthies went on and accumulated a very large sum of money, and would have kept on had not their operations became so glaringly dishonest as to attract the attention of Maj. Hitchcock, then the Government's disbursing officer at St. Louis. This is the same Hitchcock who formed, as a major-general, one of the courts before which Fitz John Porter was tried. He was a man of singular purity of character, strict in the performance of his duty, and no man ever questioned his integrity. Hitchcock instituted an inquiry which revealed facts of the most astonishing nature. In short, he discovered that a gigantic system of robbing was being carried on, in which the Indians, as well as the Government, were victims, and that Simon Cameron was really the "boss in the business." Hitchcock weilded a sarcastic pen, and in reporting this monstrous swindle he dwelt upon its influence upon society with great force. He also returned Cameron's drafts dishonored. This led to further investigation, during which the most corrupt means were used to break Hitchcock down and get him removed from his post. In this they signally failed. Hitchcock was not the man to be put down by men who proved to have conspired to plunder the Government. Their course only renewed his efforts to expose the swindle, and the further he got into it the more shocking its details became. He proved beyond question that Simon Cameron was even worse than Brodhead, inasmuch as he had aided hypocrisy to the crime of robbery. He also proved beyond question that the Indians had been swindled, that the Government had been swindled, and Cameron and Brodhead had made themselves rich. It was in this scheme of robbing the ignorant but confiding Indians that the now venerable Simon Cameron laid the founda-dation of his political and financial fortunes. And it was in this that he earned the title of Winnebago chief.

Notwithstanding the guilt of the parties was proved by the most positive proof no one was punished. Cameron came to Washington, and, by means no officer of the army has ever been able to explain, had the matter "hushed up." From that day to this Simon Cameron has had no use for officers of the regular army of Major Hitchcock's stamp.

In 1845 Simon Cameron cast longing eyes on a seat in the Senate of the United States, and he secured it by means almost as reprehensible as those he had used with such success to defraud the Winnebago Indians. And now we have the Camerons asserting their power to control the political destiny of the great State of Pennsylvania.

Quaint old Jimmie Maher died about two years ago, respected by all who knew him. Next to Jackson, Henry Clay was his favorite politician and friend. He would resent in a moment any disrespectful allusion to Mr. Clay. Jimmie's last words were: "Friends, ivery o' yees I'm goin to leave yees, an'll be happy in He'ven soon. This yees can say of me when I'm dead: 'Jimmie Maher niver wronged no man—niver stole from an Ingun.'

"I'll be following you soon, Jimmie," said his good wife as he passed away. And she did follow him soon. The old Globe disappeared during Governor Shepherd's reign, and a new brick building stands on the spot. Brodhead is no longer seen on the streets of Washington, nor does the writer know what has become of him. Maj. General Hitchcock died a few years ago. The venerable Simon Cameron lives and is active, but still crooked in his ways.

OLE BULL'S FIRST SUCCESS.

His Arrival in Italy Penniless Fifty-Six Years Ago.

Hans Christain Anderson gives a very entertaining account of Ole Bull's first success in public as a violinist. "He arrived in Bologna, Italy, in 1834, penniless, and took a room in a garret. It was already the second day that he had scarcely tasted food. The water-jug and the violin were the only things that cheered the young and suffering artist. He began to doubt whether he really were in possession of that talent with which God had endowed him. The same evening a great concert was to be given in the principal theatre. The house was filled to overflowing; the Grand Duke of Tuscany was in the royal box: Madame Malibran and Monsieur de Beriot were to lend their able assistance in the performance of several pieces. The concert was to commence, but matters looked inauspicious—the manager's star was not in the ascendant—Monsieur de Beriot had taken umbrage and refused to play. All was trouble and confusion, when, in this dilemma, the wife of Rossini, the composer, entered, and in the midst of the manager's distress related that on the previous evening, as she passed through one of the narrow streets, she had suddenly stopped on hearing the strange tones of an instrument, which certainly resembled those of a violin, but yet seemed to be different. She had asked the landlord of the house who it was lived in the attic whence the sounds proceeded, and he had replied that it was a young man from the North of Europe, and that the instrument he played was certainly a lyre, but she felt assured that it could not be so; it must either be a new sort of an instrument, or an unusual manner. At the same time she said that they ought to send for him, and he might perhaps supply the place of Monsieur de Beriot by playing the pieces that must otherwise be wanting in the evening's entertainment.

"This was acted upon, and a messenger was despatched to the street where Ole Bull sat in his attic. To him it was a message from heaven. Now or never, thought he, and though ill and exhausted, he took his violin under his arm and accompanied the messenger to the theatre. Two minutes after his arrival the manager informed the assembled audience that a young Norwegian, consequently a young 'savage,' would give a specimen of skill on the violin instead of Monsieur de Beriot.

Ole Bull appeared; the theatre was brilliantly illuminated. He perceived the scrutinizing looks of ladies nearest to him; one of them, who watched him very closely through her opera-glass, smilingly whispered to her neighbor, with a mocking mien, about the diffident manners of the artist. He looked at his clothes, and in the strong blaze of light they appeared rather the worse for wear. The lady made her remarks about them and her smile pierced his heart. He had taken no notes with him which he could give to the orchestra. He was, consequently, obliged to play without accompaniment; but what should he play? "I will give them the fantasias which at this moment cross my mind!" And he played improvisory remembrances of his own life—melodies from his soul; it was as it every thought, every feeling, passed through the violin and revealed itself to the audience.

"The most astounding acclamations resounded through the house. Ole Bull was called forth again and again. They still desired a new piece, a new improvisation. He then addressed himself to that lady whose mocking smile had met him on his appearance, and asked for a theme to vary. She gave him one from 'Norma.' He then asked two other ladies, who chose one from 'Othello' and one from 'Moses.' Now thought he, if I take all three, unite them with each other and form one piece, I shall then flatter each of the ladies, and perhaps the composition will produce an effect. He did so. Powerfully as the rod of the magician the bow glided across the strings, while cold drops of perspiration trickled down his fore head. There was fever in his blood; it was as if the mind would free itself from the body; fire shot from his eyes; he felt himself almost swooning; yet a few bold strokes—they were his last bodily flowers.

"Flowers and wreaths from the charmed multitude fluttered about him, who, exhausted by mental conflict and hunger, was nearly fainting. He went to his home accompanied by music. Before the house sounded the serenade for the hero of the evening, who, meanwhile, crept up the dark and narrow staircase, higher and higher, into his poor garrot, where he clutched the water-jug to refresh himself.

"When all was silent the landlord came to him, brought him food and drink, and gave him a better room. The next day he was informed that the theatre was at his service, and that a concert was to be arranged for him. An invitation from the Duke of Tuscany, next followed, and from that moment name and fame were founded for Ole Bull."

MRS. J. H. MACGAHAN, the widow of the well-know war correspondent, is said to be preparing a translation of the poems and tales of Edgar A. Poe into Russian. Mrs. MacGahan is herself a Russian, and her translation ought to be a very popular one, for Poe's sombre facy and his dark and wierd imaginings are adapted to the genius of her fellow-countrymen. The educated classes of Russia are, however, already familliar with Poe's works through the French versions of them.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* opposes Hamilton Fish's nomination for President on the ground that he is responsible for the $5,000,000 awarded to England under the fisheries treaty.

A LOVE TALE IN VERSE.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Softly sang the little love birds,
Summer zephyrs kissed the earth;
Fell on groups of little children
Playing in their artless mirth.

Close behind the damask curtains,
In a home of luxury,
Sat a delicate young maiden
On the verge of twenty-three.

Sat and watched there in the gloaming,
Till the hour of eight was told,
Melancholy o'er her stealing—
Yes, the maid was growing old.

Suddenly she sees a figure
Coming thro' the gath'ring gloom,
Then the melancholy maiden
Proudly prances round the room.

When he pulls the bell handle,
Prompt she opes the massive door;
In the parlor they are seated—
All her troubles now are o'er.

On his knee she gayly perches;
From another room her pa
Looks upon his artful daughter
With astonishment and awe.

As his arm was round her gliding,
And his lips to hers were glued,
Right behind the chair the old man
Like an awful spectre stood,

Need we tell the old, old story,
Of man's trust and woman's guile?
I should say not. They were married
In the most expensive style.

CHARGING THE BATTLE LINE.

[Detroit Free Press.]

We of the cavalry had been fighting since 9 o'clock in the morning, and now, at 3 in the afternoon, the—th got a breathing spell. The enemy had been determined on a flank movement, but we held it in check.

Over on the right our infantry were falling back, and the centre could hardly hold its ground. The enemy could spare two brigades and still push our right. They were now bringing them up under cover of the woods to hurl them at our left. All our troops were in action, and men died on the battle-line with the dogged determination not to give an inch of ground.

Now there is a lull.

No need to tell a soldier what it means. The enemy is changing his battle-line so as to include the reinforcements coming up. Murder takes a rest for a few minutes.

An aide-de-camp dashes up and inquires for the officer in command. He rides down the line to the colonel. Our regiment is all alone here, and we are less than 700 men in the saddle.

Away goes the aide, and as the colonel turns in his saddle to look over the men we can all see that he wears a pale face. What was the order? It was for that lone regiment to swing around the corner of the woods and hurl itself against the enemy coming up! Was it a blunder, or was the order born in the grim despair gnawing away at the commanding general's heart as he felt the battle going against him! If any man knows he has never spoken.

The colonel hesitated just a moment. He had seen a hundred saddles emptied that day, and now 700 men were to be matched against 8,000!

"Forward!"

We in the line did not know where until we turned the woods and halted to dress the lines. Half a mile away, and coming in battle line, were the two brigades. There were stumps here and there in the field, and the fruit was ripe on a dozen scattering cherry trees.

"This is my last fight!" whispered a bronzed-face trooper behind me, as he realized that we were going to charge.

"Only one man out of twenty will live to see the sun an hour lower!" growled another.

There was no order to unsling carbines. We were going to fight with the saber alone. Faces grew pale, teeth shut together hard, and then the silence of death settled upon the little band.

"Forward!"

"Trot!"

"Gallop!"

"Charge!"

Aye! we are not mutes after all! Yi! yi! yi! comes the yell, and we all take it up. Sabres are flashing, horses rushing, and troopers shouting, and there is an exhilaration in the moment which lifts men in their stirrups.

Will they form in square?

No! They shout in derision as 700 men ride down upon 8,000! They halt, and the front rank drops to its knees, and the rear rank takes steady aim. I am in the front rank of our charging line, and I can see every movement. I wish it was over. It does not seem possible that one of us will be alive after their first volley. There will be a grand crash, a sheet of flame, and the maelstrom of death will have drawn us to earth.

Nearer—nearer! I hear their officer commanding them to be cool. Nearer—here is the crash—the flame—the smoke—the cheers and the groans! Now we are upon them! Our horses strike the line like a great wave that cannot be stayed nor turned aside. I see men under foot—they jab at me with bayonets, they strike at me with clubbed muskets. Bugles sound, officers shout—sabres ring—muskets crash, and men live through it to pass beyond out of the smoke-cloud.

"Rally! Rally!" call the bugles.

We have broken their lines and confused them. They are not retreating, but they are disorganized for a moment. We can hear the officers shouting orders, and there is a pop! pop! pop! of musketry around us.

"Rally on the centre!"

Every horse knows and obeys the call. Under the smoke we re-form. The trooper at my left is leaning forward in his saddle, sabre gone and both hands clutching his horses mane. There was blood on his bare head and bronze face, and a bayonet has given him a horrible wound on the leg. The three horses beyond me on the right have empty saddles, yet here they are, raady to charge back again!

"Yi yi! yi!"

Here we are again! Who leads us I do not know. What we are charging I cannot see. It is only minute before I see bayonets and men in line, and then comes the shock. No man could tell you what takes place in that brief moment. It is a horrible nightmare of of flame and smoke and blood and death,

We are scarcely through one battle line before we wheel to the left and strike another. The trooper was at my left is missing. There are three riderless horses on one side and two on the other. They keep pace with mine. They rear and fling themselves against the line, striking with their feet, and screaming like wild beasts as the bayonets prick them.

Now to the right, and we dash through a line—now a short half-circle and men are knocked down and trampled under foot—now straight ahead, and we follow the single bugle call back to the cover of the woods from whence we started thirty minutes before. There is a heavy smoke-cloud down where we fought, and under its cover the enemy is trying to reorganize. It is too late. Our infantry line of battle has advanced half a mile, our batteries have secured better positions, and the enemy must fall back all along its line or to be flanked and crushed,

Where is our colonel? Dead under one of the cherry trees. Our major? Killed as we charged the first line. Five of our captains? Stark and stiff down, there in the clover-patch. Eight lieutenants? Dead where the blue-coats are thickest.

Where are the troopers who sat in these blood-stained saddles? When the enemy draws off we shall ride over the field and count nearly 200 rank and file of the brave old—th, who sleep their long sleep. Their fingers will be clenched in agony—their eyes wide open—the grass beneath them saturated with blood, and their parted lips will seem to ask of us:

"Have we died for aught which Christian men could not have peacefully settled in peaceful voice!"

THAT UNFINISHED HANGING.

Details of the Gallows Scene of Bringing a Murderer to Life.

[Vienna letter to New York World, May 24.]

I must dwell on a very ugly story today, which has caused a great deal of excitement among the lower classes, and which would be the general topic of conversation still had not death put a sudden end to it. Some months ago two women returning from a visit to Bosnia, where their husbands are garrisoned, were murdered in the wood near Staab, in Hungary. The murderers were arrested and could not deny their crime, but they did not confess the motive which is unknown to this day. One of the ruffians died in prison before the sentence was spoken. The other was sentenced to be hung. A week ago the execution took place, and as it was carried out in public great crowds eager for something uncommon, even at the risk of its being uncommonly horrible, surrounded the scaffold. The murderer's name was Tabaks, and he belongs to the lowest class of the country population. When the cord was already round his neck he expressed his desire of addressing the public, and began saying with emphasis worthy of an orator, "I die willingly but, my dear ladies and gentlemen."——Here the executioner interposed and withdrew the trap-door, so that Tabaks died in the act of speech, without knowing it, as it were, and without a struggle. The executioner had been most earnestly entreated by a doctor of medicine, a professor, to provide him for once with a "warm corpse." To comply with this wish he shortened the legal "eight minutes" for which a criminal should hang, to three, and handed the corpse over to a physician, who declared Tabaks to be entirely dead. The body was spread upon the marble table in the anatomy room and professor and students prepared for the dissection, which, had they been in anything of a hurry, might have become vivisection. All of a sudden the body moved, first its feet, and then its hands, and at last trembled violently all over. The professor did not lose his presence of mind, but calmly sent to the authorities to ask if Tabaks was to be restored to life, or executed again before he awoke! In the meantime he thought it his duty as a human being to do all he could to restore the life which had so unexpectedly shown itself. After an hour's hard rubbing and inhaling of salts, Tabaks was sufficiently recovered to understand that he had come to life this side of the Orcus, not the other side, as he at first believed. He swallowed a plateful of soup, and then fell a prey to violent fever, while his neck swelled in a most alarming manner. This was all we heard on the first day, besides vague information as to the authorities being uncertain whether the half-slain man should not be hanged over again more thoroughly. There was a universal outery against this. It was said that Tabaks had atoned for his crime by suffering what the officers of the law had declared to be death. More cannot be exacted by the law. No man may be killed twice. While people were watching for the knights and ladies on their way to the second and third representation of the tournament described in my last letter the general topic of conversation was Tabaks. The man's death, which took place exactly twenty-four hours after his execution, happily put an end to the controversy, and pity for the sufferer was the universal feeling. He had raved during a whole night, had suffered the most horrible spasms, and had so often attacked the nurses that it was found necessary to tie him to his bed. The proble consequence will be the removal of the executioner from his ugly office, which he had discharged with so little care.

Strongest Man in the World.

Professor R. Proctor found at Reno, in Nevada, a man who claims to be the strongest man in the world. His name is Angelo Cardela. He is an Italian, aged thirty-eight, and stands five feet in height, weighing one hundred and thirty-eight pounds. In appearance a good looking son of Italy, with a heavy, broad face, noble development of chest and shoulders, and large, fleshy hands. His strength was born with him, for he has had no athletic training. He differs from other men chiefly in his osseous structure. Although not of unusual size, his spinal column is double the ordinary width, and his bones and joints are made on a similarly large and generous scale. He can lift a man of two hundred pounds with the middle finger of his right hand. The man stood with one foot on the floor, his arm outstretched and his hands grasped by two persons to balance his body. Cardela then stooped down and placed the third finger of right hand under the hollow of the man's foot, and with scarcely any perceptible effort raised him to the height of four feet, and deposited him on a table near at hand. Once two powerful Irishmen waylaid Cardela with intent to thrash him, but he seized one in each hand and beat them together till life was nearly hammered out of them. He was of quiet and peaceable disposition, and his strength inherited, for he states his father was more powerful than himself.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE CRADLE.

How steadfastly she'd worked at it!
How lovingly she drest
With all her would-be-mother's wit!
That little rosy nest!
How longingly she'd hung on it!

It sometimes seemed, she said,
There lay beneath its coverlet
A little sleeping head.

He came at last, the tiny guest,
Ere bleak December fled:
That rosy nest he never press'd—
Her coffin was his bed.

—*Auston Dobson.*

WATKINS' GLEN, New York, is in the hands of a receiver. It was originally bought of George G. Freer for $24,000, but has been sold for $100,000 and $140,000.

SUPERVISOR WHITE of Philadelphia, has made a good beginning in appointing two women as enumerators. There is no reason why an intelligent woman should not do the work required as well as the average man.

ON the 15th of March last Mr. Hayes confidentially tendered the Governorship of Washington Territory to General Judson Kilpatrick. The latter declined on the ground that he could be of more service to party by stumping the Eastern States.

MADAME WAGNER, the wife of the great composer, is well educated and highly accomplished. Her first husband was Von Bulow, the pianist, whom she left in 1869, and from whom she was afterward divorced. Her father is Liszt. Her mother was a countess.

VICE PRESIDENT WHEELER is quoted as saying quietly to a stranger who in his room at the capitol asked him if that was where Mr. Wilson was struck with paralysis, "Yes; and almost every man who has held the position has had an attack of the same kind."

SENATOR WALLACE says that Don Cameron's ability to hold the Pennsylvania delegates for Grant depends on convincing them that the General is to be successful. If Illinois declares for a Third Term he is confident that there will not be a murmur from the Cameron camp.

THE Duc De Monteleone, who died lately in Naples, was the last descendant of Hernando Cortes, the conqueror of Mexico. Cortes only left one legitimate son, who succeeded him as Marquis. The Duc lived in Sicily, where he owned an enormous property. His fortune is estimated at thirteen million francs.

OF Mr. Hugh J. Jewett, of the Erie Railray, "Gath" writes that in his youth he went to school on his father's farm in Maryland, then to two other schools not far away; then he taught school himself, and after studying law a while went West and practised it. He married the sister of a Governor of Ohio. And soon after he went into the railway work wherewith he still pleases himself.

CAPTAIN GEORGE M. COOLEY is a citizen of Troy, who, in his forty-one years of life, has saved from drowning forty-six persons. His latest exploit was the rescue last month of seven young students of the Polytechnic, whose small boat was capsized in the river. A romantic incident in his career washis rescuing from the river, while still a youth, the girl who afterward became wife.

A SERIOUS charge is made against Ex Secretary McCrary by the Chattanooga, Tenn., *Times*. The charge is that Judge McCrary paid $100,000 on a fraudulent claim of one Williams, a former contractor under the War Department on Muscle Shoals canal. The charges are specific that the Secretary paid the money against the protest of the engineer in charge.

A CONTEST over the will of the late John W. Bliss, of Hartford, Conn., has been avoided by an amicable division of the property, valued at about $60,000. Mr. Bliss is said to have been eccentric, and after his death a memorandum book was found stating that for safety he had hidden a package containing $43,000 in stocks and bonds under a pile of wood in a back room of the house in which he lived alone. The package was found after a few minutes' search.

THE London *Daily News*, after recording the successful first performance of "The Danites" in the metropolis, refers to Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin in these terms: "Mr. Rankin plays the part of the hero with great vigor and picturesque effect, and in the part of Nancy, Mrs Rankin, though too uniformly tearful and dejected, proved herself an actress well able to move and win the sympathy of an audience." The acting, as a whole, is praised by the London press.

IN the event of any of the 17 Sunday performances of the Passion Play at Oberammergan proving insufficient to satisfy the demand for places, the representation will be repeated on the Monday. The communal authorities are stated to have laid out about £2,000 on the building of the theatre, which contains 100 rows, each comprising 60 seats. Besides this, they heve expended between £2,000 and £3,000 on the general expenses of the representations, making a total expense of something less than £5,000.

CHARLES H. FREEMAN, the fanatic, who killed his child at Pocasset, about a year ago, was brought before Judge Morton, in Barnstable, on Wednesday evening and after a brief examination was recommitted to the insane asylum at Danvers. The physicians testified that there has been no change in his mental condition. He has gained 10 pounds in weight and is in excellent physical health. He is generally cheerful and hopeful, but disinclined to talk on matters personal to himself, but, as would be expected, maintains that he is not insane.

IT is now said that a large majority of the employes of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company favor its proposed insurance plan. The scheme provides for temporary disablement, permanent disablement, in case of death, in case of sickness while in discharge of duty, and also in case of death from any cause not in the line of duty. The assessments range from $1 per month to $5, and the benefits from 50 cents to $2 50 per day in case of temporary disablement; from 25 cents to $1 25 per day for permanent disablement, and in case of death from $500 to $2,500.

PARDON BOARD AND BRIBERS.

Baptist Ministers in Philadelphia Express Themselves on the Subject.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—During the noon recess of the Philadelphia Conference of the Baptist ministers the members assembled at the Assembly hall of the publication building. Rev. Dr. H. H. Wayland submitted a series of preambles and resolutions on the subject of the recent pardon of the legislative bribers. The preambles allude to the dangers of discrimination in the punishment of crime and corruption of Legislative bodies and are followed by the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we express our sincere acknowledgement to his Henor John J. Pearson, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Twelfth District of the State of Pennsylvania, for the just and not unduly severe sentence pronounced upon the men convicted of attempting to bribe members of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He entitled himself to the gratitude of all good citizens by imposing a sentence which had some meaning and which was likely to act as a preventive of similar crimes in the future.

Resolved, That we cannot too strongly utter our condemnation of the action of the Board of Pardons and of his Excellency, the Governor, who assuming, without constitutional authority, the exercise of judicial function, have relieved the criminals of all the more significant portion of their sentence, and that they should have done this in a manner which violated their own established rules, and allowed no opportunity for a fair hearing of the friends of public justice.

Resolved, That we return our thanks to fo all who, in their position as legislators or in other official stations, have labored to promote public honesty and to prevent bribery or to bring those guilty of public offenses to their merited punishment. Among these we would especially mention Hon. C. S. Wolfe, of Lewisburg, Union county.

In the debate that followed the Rev. Mr. Pendleton, chairman, declared Judge Pearson had earned an "earthly immortality." The action of the Pardon Board, however, grieved the Rev. Mr. Pendleton profoundly. They had hurried through the matter in an unseemly manner.

To the Rev. Dr. J. Wheaton Smith it was a matter of supreme regret that criminals, having been brought to justice and sentenced, should be immediately pardoned. The question before a Board of Pardons should be, "Pardon or no pardon," but this board had acted as a Court of Appeals and said to the court below: "You have been too severe, and must remit part of the punishment."

"Such an unpardonable moral dereliction mantled the cheeks of the Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson with shame." If the keystone crumbled, he asked, what would become of the arch? He could remember nothing in the history of the Commonwealth so disgraceful as this "prostitution of the public power." He felt, however, that "the man who asks: 'What are you going to do about it?' will be smiten down as was the case of one William M. Tweed."

"Not long ago," said the Rev. Dr. George R. Bliss, "the country was hailing with acclamations of approval the Pardon Board for so nobly resisting appeals made in behalf of Mollie Maguires," but here were convicts allowed to go free because they were politicians.

A remark was made by the Rev. A. G. Thomson to the effect that the Board of Pardons in recommending that the men be deprived of citizenship recognized the fact of their guilt.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

LEE IN THE WILDERNESS.

How the Great Leader Insisted Upon Going Into Battle.

[A. C. Jones in the Philadelphia Weekly Times.]

My attention was at this moment directed to a group of officers in front, among whom I at once recognized as Gens. Lee and Pendleton, near a single piece of artillery that had been hastily placed in position. Everything indicated a time of great peril, requiring prompt and decisive action.

It required but a few minutes to steady the line and close intervals, when the order "Forward!" was given. At this moment Gen. Lee rode up, and, wheeling his horse in front and uncovering his head, simply said: "I will lead you, men." The line swept forward without an instant's halt, but the cry was taken up from mouth to mouth and rose above the din of battle. "Go back, Gen. Lee, go back!" It was a scene never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it. It thrills my heart even now, as memory recalls the picture, that noble form, with heads uncovered and face set like flint to the front, regardless of the cries of his men, whose only thought was for his safety. He continued to advance until some Texas soldiers seized the reins of his horse and forced him to the rear.

Gen. Longstreet seems to intimate that this action of Gen. Lee's was an indiscretion unbecoming in a great commander and that the "excitement" of the occasion caused him to lose his balance. It does not so appear to the men whom he led. The greatest Generals of whom we have record in history, including Washington and Napoleon, in times of great peril, and at the critical moment of the battle, saw fit to throw themselves into the very midst of the conflict that they might thus inspire their soldiers with the necessary enthusiasm. That this was Gen. Lee's object I do not doubt and that it had the desired effect the result proved.

No Crow to Eat.

[Courier-Journal.]

It is not the friends but the enemies of Mr. Tilden who are arrogant, dictatorial, and abusive. In no event will Mr. Tilden or his friends have any crow to eat. They make war on no good Democrat. They are not man-worshippers or man-haters; they are animated by a conviction and warmed by a principle, to which they have addressed themselves constantly and earnestly. They think that Mr. Tilden is indispensable to the development of the full strength of the Democratic position. There is but one issue on which Democrats everywhere are united. There is but one man who can put into the field the resources necessary to give this a fair show against the powerful enginery of the Republicans. With Mr. Tilden we surrender both the issue and its equipment, and go into a campaign substantially under the leadership of John Kelly, to be met everywhere with the taunt that all our talk about fraud—our complaints about the rape of the Presidency—is a lie, that we have been hypocritic from the first, and that we are merely a gang of reactionists, who threw Tilden over because he is a statesman and not a blathering fighter of sham battles. In a word, sacrificing Mr. Tilden to the blind folly of his assailants, we punish a hero and reward a renegade, and, for all time to come, put a premium on treason.

IT is announced by the *North State*, the Republican paper at Greensboro, N. C., which ought to know, that the celebrated carpet-bagger, Judge Tourgee, author of "A Fool's Errand," who used to live there, will return in the fall to remain permanently. The fact that this man deliberately goes back to reside at the South is of itself a sufficient refutation of the calumnies of his book.

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SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1880.

SOME PHILADELPHIA SAINTS.

There is something tremendously funny in the talk of a bolt from GRANT by a section of the Philadelphia delegation, and still it may be true. Nothing is impossible or can be safely predicted in regard to the action of these men. The delegation is the creation and representative of the Philadelphia machine. Suppose SALTER, PETROFF and KEMBLE were the delegates, would any sane Republicans take stock in what might be said of their purposes in the light of recent developments. We think not. Well the body of the Philadelphia delegates are precisely of this material with the usual exceptions. There are among them individuals who were connected with PETROFF in his briberies in the HERDIC boom steal of 1876, and for which the guileless EMILE was kicked out of the House. There are among them notorious men who have been the designers and promoters of great election frauds, and, if we mistake not, one of the prominent city delegates is at this moment under indictment for entering a voting room at the February election, at the head of a gang of congenial roughs, driving away the election officers, destroying the ballots and making up a forged return. If Justice was blind and vigorous, and the Board of Pardons an honest Board, this enterprising delegate would be in the Eastern Penitentiary, making shoes for the State, instead of helping DON CAMERON make a President at Chicago on the third of June.

It is therefore very amusing these speculations that the Philadelphia delegates are inclined to rebel against GRANT and CAMERON, and go for BLAINE for any public reasons. We know these jolly adventurers. It is simply a "pinch," directed against DON CAMERON and the millionaire backers of GRANT, some of whom have boasted they would expend millions to nominate him and millions more to elect him. They intend to make GRANT pay for his nomination, else there will be trouble in the Pennsylvania delegation at Chicago. They are merely, to quote a noted phrase of BEN BUTLER'S, "plying their vocation," in throwing out these threats that they must obey the Will of the People and go for BLAINE, as if they ever cared a bawbee for the Will of the Beople. They are engineering a "pinch," and it will be a magnificent one.

The GRANT canvass has reached its critical stage. The run of luck last week was against him. In the seven State Conventions held. BLAINE scored 62 delegates to 32 for GRANT and 9 each for SHERMAN and WASHBURN. The "Bonanza card" must now be played or the great ULYSSES will be snowed under. MACKEY of Nevada, and his class, must now redeem their pledges. Only their millions will save GRANT, not alone from defeat at Chicago, but defeat more humiliating and disgraceful than ever befell an American President, for no other American President than GRANT, after serving two terms, has attempted to set aside the great unwritten law of the Republic, and by all the management and trickery known to low politics, put himself again in the Executive chair and for an indefinite period. Failure in this, as matters now stand, is the lowest depth of humiliation. Rejection by his own party intensifies it, and makes GRANT ridiculous for the remainder of his days. Is it not time for the Bonanza princes to the rescue!

—And the Philadephia patriots of the KEMBLE-PETROFF stamp in the delgation, see it is the time of all others of their nasty lives for the grandest "pinch" known to our times. We believe in their bolt—that it is important and may be determining. "There's millions in it."

HAMILTON FISH.

The great trouble among Republican president makers just now, is to find a man with a pure record. They seem to realize at last, that the great body of the people are entitled to the services of the chief magistrate, instead of a select ring, and that the hour has struck for a change of management of public affairs, in the direction of honesty, and economy. The names prominently discussed for the presidency, do not stand the test demanded by the masses, and it is seriously discussed by leading operators in the contract to supply a Republican candidate, whether another name should not be subjected to satisfy the popular heart and push to the front. HAMILTON FISH, of New York, against whom there is less to be said than GRANT, BLAINE, SHERMAN and others named. His chief merit consists in the fact that he was the only man who survived GRANT'S double-term cabinet without being embroiled in jobs, or resigned under pressure from within or without. He did much to shield GRANT from absolute contempt, as it was claimed, that so respectable and aristocratic a character as HAMILTON FISH, would not continue to be associated with an administration guilty of acts such as were publicly charged. But the most disreputable conduct of the GRANT rule, in and out of the White House, failed to drive him out of office or even excite enough spirit to protest against the scandal which frequently enveloped the Executive branch of government. All this talk about FISH is to air the respectability of the party and divert public attention from the purposes of the leaders. There is not the slightest sincerity in the prattle about the high toned ex-Secretary, and we venture to say he will not secure a single vote in the Chicago Convention. GRANT will promise to take him back to run the State departments, SHERMAN for the Treasury. and CAMERON for Secretary of War, if he is only elected for a Third Term, the fourth will take care of itself

THE PEOPLE VS. CONGRESSMEN.

The opinions of members of Congress in relation to Presidential candidates, has been a misleading element with the public. It is quite reasonable to suppose, they represent correctly the views and wishes of their constituents who embrace the Democratic voting population of the whole country, but that they do not is very evident, at least in the case of Mr. TILDEN. The average inquirer after the true situation of political affairs, who might happen in Washington, would come to the conclusion that it was impossible for Mr. TILDEN to be nominated, much less elected under any circumstances. Members of Congress look wise, shake their heads and give you to understand they know it all, and assert Mr. TILDEN has no earthly chance. Yet when the people get an opportunity to vote he always turns up with unexpected strength. It must be admitted the politicians are against him now, as they were in 1876, but he can afford to brush them aside so long as the people are at his back, as they were for General JACKSON in 1828 when it was demonstrated he had been swindled in 1824. The American people believe in fair play and that is the secret of TILDEN'S popularity with the masses. His name is so intimately associated with the great outrage upon the right of the people to select their own agents, upon the ballot, and free institutions, that it is quite natural, the great leader, who was successful should not be thrust aside by politicians for untried men, without his consent. He will be nominated and triumphantly elected and thus vindicate the right, and restore the majesty of free institutions.

THE Republicans a short time ago insisted upon GRANT, for the reason he would make a strong Government. We do not hear so much of it now, as it appears, when probed, it meant he would use the bayonet to put down strikes of discontented labor, at the instance and in behalf of capital. These laborers have votes, and it was soon discovered they did not take kindly to bayonets and strong Government, the present being strong enough for them. If GRANT is not to be distinctively the man on horseback, the champion of strong government, why GRANT at all. He has had his two terms, been vindicated, traveled around the world, and located his family comfortably, unless it is to while away his summers at watering places and his winters at Washington, drawing fifty thousand dollars per annum. If salary is an object, we presume CHILDS and DREXEL would give him that, to have him all to themselves. But why GRANT as a candidate?

As the GRANT boom appears to be on the wane, there is some talk of bringing forward the old ticket, HAYES and WHEELER. It is claimed there is a necessity of removing the cloud now hanging on the title of HAYES, and which is seriously affecting the Republican party. It is urged, this nomination would not only cure, if successful, the title, but in view of the difficulties in Ohio, the nomination of HAYES would hold the Buckeye State, likely to slip away if GRANT, BLAINE or SHERMAN should be the nominee. Nothing would be more grateful to the Democracy of the country, than to see both the old tickets in the field. TILDEN and HENDRICKS against HAYES and WHEELER. Instead of a popular Democratic majority of over a quarter of a million, it would be a million and a quarter. The Democratic party is perfectly willing to try conclusions as to men and titles, but will the Republican party dare do it?

It is matter for congratulation that the Democratic House on Friday last, settled the hash of the Star route lobbyists, by the adoption of an amendment to the Postoffice bill, curing as far as possible past abuses and providing ample restrictions against future frauds on the Treasury such as have become the rule under this exceedingly virtuous HAYES administration. The contractors will probably attempt to have the obnoxious amendment stricken out by the Senate, but their labors will undoubtedly fail. If a majority of the Senate should boldly espouse the contractors' cause, the sentiment of the House is so strong that its representatives in the Committee of Conference would insist upon the retention of the amendment. We think the question can be safely left in the hands of Speaker RANDALL; but meantime the Democrats of the Senate will be on trial.

ABOUT this season every year, especially Presidential campaigns, the Republican press is agitated about the rights of the colored man; he is represented as a victim of Democratic brutality, having no political or social standing. The case of cadet WHITTAKER has furnished a test for many columns of sympathetic gush, as cheap as it was insincere. If there was the least honesty in this claim of exclusive devotion to the colored man, some practical evidence could be given, beyond mere words. Why not wipe out the color lines at once and put up FRED DOUGLASS for Vice President and end this constant chaffer and sentimental vaporing. There can be no possible trouble in dealing with the social side of the story, the time every day, the place everywhere, but the colored brethren have discovered long since, that they were not wanted except to vote to keep Republicans in office, and after the election informed they must attend to their whitewashing or starve.

IF the boys were acquainted with the wonderful structure of insects, and of other animals low in the scale, they would never be found sticking pins into flies, or tormenting cats; nor, when men, would they treat those noble domestic animals, the horse and ox, with cruelty. The girl who has learned to derive enjoyment from observing the operations, and watching the metamorphoses of insects, who knows their history, and is conversant with their structure, habits and curious economy, will mark those circumstances in animals higher in the scale; and ascending to her own species, will learn also the elevation of her own nature. As she grows up to womanhood, she will feel more intensely the delicacy and dignity of the feminine character, and resist with more force the temptations which always beset innocence, amiability, and experience, both from without and from within.

THE selection of Hon. A. H. Dill for chairman of the Democratic State Committee is received with general favor by the Democratic press of the State. All agree that he is the right man in the right place. It is said that Hon. William McClelland of Pittsburgh will be invited by Mr. Dill to assist him during the campaign. Capt. McClelland's experience during former campaigns and his untiring energy as an organizer would unquestionably prove of great service to the party. Some of the preparatory detail work of the campaign ought to be commenced at once.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

If Mr. DILL cannot find time to run the campaign, or that it is too much for one, he ought to resign. It is not the kind of position to farm out. We have great confidence in Mr. DILL'S judgment and know he is most anxious for success in this campaign, and therefore do not believe he has taken any steps as yet toward organization and that he will not, without consultation and due deliberation.

THE passenger traffic to Europe has begun early this season, and with unusual briskness. Four hundred and fifty saloon passengers sailed from New York last Saturday, and many steamers have their full complement engaged up to the middle of June. While the peasantry of the Old World, attracted by the wonderful resources and manifold offices of a "weak" government, is migrating westward, to grow up with the country, the nobility of the New World is wafted eastward, to luxuriate under the shadow of a "strong" Government, on what they have grown up with. The one class comes here to produce—the other goes abroad to consume—but there is a great economic question involved in this matter that cannot be disposed of in a single paragraph.

IT is no longer a secret that trouble in the GRANT household has assumed distinct proportions and threatens a bolt in the delegation in this State. The independence of Democrats in resisting the gag of the unit rule has strengthened the spinal column of Republicans, and clamoring is now in order against CAMERON and the driver's whip. The gang is not happy, which BLAINE and SHERMAN understand, and each of them have been making promises which must have an effect upon delegates who are on the make.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* is after JOHN G. THOMPSON and his methods of expenditure during campaigns. The secret service fund always did give rise to trouble, and this blessed Presidential year will be no exception. Both parties will come to the front in October in Ohio. It will be the Treasury of the United States against somebody's barrel and there is no doubt JOHN G. if he handles any of the greenbacks, will put them where they will do the most good.

IF there is any one thing more than another which Gen. GRANT sincerely desires, according to his recent speeches, it is to have the North and South thoroughly united. We are inclined to believe he is in earnest, as that would give him over seven hundred votes on the first ballot. There is nothing like wanting a good thing when you are about it.

TWO gentlemen of Cincinnati opposed to the third term business in a few hours obtained signatures from some hundreds of prominent citizens, to a declaration of hostility to a third term to the extent of refusing to vote for GRANT if he is nominated.

THE Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the First National Bank of Carlisle, Pa., decides, in effect, that, when a national bank accepts a deposit of securities or similar valuables for safe keeping, it thereby assumes a certain responsibility for the same, and can be held to account in case of loss. This liability is incurred whether any compensation is received by the bank for the service rendered or not; as in this case $4,000 in United States bonds were held by the bank for safe keeping merely as a favor, without fee or reward, yet the Court orders that the bonds, having been stolen, the bank must make them good. If a bank, says the opinion, be accustomed to take such deposits as the one here in question, and this is known and aquiesced in by the directors, and the property deposited is lost by the gross negligence of the bailee, a liability ensues in like manner as if the deposit had been authorized by the terms of the charter. But, apart from general principles, the National Banking act frees the question from doubt. This declares that after the failure of a national bank to pay the circulating notes, &c, "it shall not be lawful for the association suffering the same to pay out any of its notes or bills, or otherwise prosecute the business of banking, except to receive and safely keep moneys belonging to it, and to deliver special deposits."

CHURCH troubles exist in Philadelphia as well as Pittsburgh. The following placard appeared upon the fences and public places in and around Philadelphia the other day which is quite to the point:

THE CHURCH OF THE EVANGELIST.

A DISGRACE.

The quarrel between Doctor Franlin and Mr George Brown, the warden of the church, ought to have a rest.
There seems to be no end to to it.
Franklin says one thing and Brown says another, but the congregation knows who to believe.
Brown has been expelled from the church and Doctor Franklin ought to get out of the pulpit.
When both are gone there will be peace.
Brown says Franklin stole church money, and Franklin says Brown is another.
That's about the size of it.
In the meantime the church is going to the DEVIL!!

Willing's Alley—Jesuits Church—Notable Buildings.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1880.

The history of the progress of improvement in this city is always interesting. The business centre has changed repeatedly until now the new city buildings at Broad and Market streets, and the U. S. Postoffice, etc., running from Chestnut to Market west side of Ninth is a great stride from Third and Fifth streets, their one time location. Walnut street from Third street west was for many years a fashionable part of the city for private residences having been built up almost expessly for that purpose. At last it has become exclusively devoted to mammon, the cares and penates have departed for more favorable shrines. William Heaton, the rubber merchant, resided on Walnut street, below Fourth for nearly thirty years, and now, the Reading Railroad Company desiring more room, has purchased the property to get a Walnut street front for their offices, and the last dweller has gone. Some of the reminiscences connected with this mansion bring up memories of Swain, of the *Ledger*, Col. James Page, once postmaster under Jackson's administration. Signor Blitz, John Thornby and many other lesser lights met socially at this place. Those named have all departed for the shadowy land and the living will no longer exchange greetings in the parlors hallowed by the memories of former years.

The Reading railroad, those familiar with that locality, will recollect, occupies the large building opposite the Pennsylvania railroad offices, on Fourth street and Willings alley, the former running half way or more towards Walnut street, and now by roofing the short space between the two buildings, there will be an L shaped structure fronting on Fourth street and Walnut street and bounded south by Willing's alley. Across this latter, it will be borne in mind is the splendid granite edifice containing the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the rear of which again, is the building originally constructed for the same purpose by the Railroad company, and which it so rapidly outgrew. In an unpretending three story dwelling near the house described on Walnut street, Mr. Thomson, the President, had his office, with his executive officers and their clerks, as late as 1858, and now his successors are cramped for room in the spacious edifice especially constructed for their use. Colonel Scott so closely identified with this great work, after seeing it rise to a pinnacle of greatness, lays aside the cares and responsibilities so ably borne, to prepare for the final change, which might come at at any moment if he did not make some concessions to worn, but not exhausted nature.

As noted above the fronts of the principle streets are given up to commerce, railroads, coal mines and brokers make these their homes, but Dives has not sole possession. Five devoted Jesuit Fathers hold a footing on Willing's alley, where the order effected a lodgement one hundred and fifty years ago.

They have a church and school at the place where was erected the first house of worship for those of the Catholic faith in the old thirteen States. They at one time owned the property above described through to Fourth and Walnut streets, and they are held in high esteem by their Protestant neighbors, as well as those of their own faith. In honor of this ancient church the well known charities, St. Joseph's Hospital and St Joseph's Orphan Asylum, have been named, and this church is the favorite resort of the youth of both sexes in this city. Before the din of business the matin bells remind the dwellers or the passers by that there are some hearts lifted above the dross of gain to the source whence all good gifts are derived, and the vesper rings clear upon the air when they assemble to invoke the Almighty for his blessing upon the labors of the day and his protection during the night. Father Arditi is the Superior of this institution, and to the venerable and amiable Father Jordan who was born and has always lived near this spot, your correspondent is indebted for an hour's profitable and agreeable entertainment.

The Willing's mansion formerly occupied the site of the first Pennsylvania railroad building, corner of the alley and Third street. On the opposite corner Louis Phillipe played "Pedagogue" when in America, Joseph Bonaparte worshipped at St. Joseph's, when in this country. So our locality now described has seen the representatives of two dynasties which ruled France, and is of more than local historic interest. There are now in the Priory Fathers who have seen the King as well as the Prince.

If the bricks and marble of these old localities cannot talk, there are tongues and pens which can imbue them with an interest little short of life. There may come some day a Scott or Dickens who will string the realities upon threads of romance to delight future generations when you and I are forgotten. D.

A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, pronounces Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer an efficient preparation for cleansing the skin of the head, promoting the growth, and restoring the original color of the hair when it has become gray.

Sick headaches incessantly distract many. Let such use "Sellers' Liver Pills." 25c a box.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

How doth the busy, busy Grant
Improve each shining hour,
And flit from Dan to Beersheba,
To pluck the third term flower.

From Greenland's icy mountains
From India's coral strand,
He bummeth up, he bummeth down,
He bummeth every land.

And yet the voter man, he thinks
The most prodigious smell
That clung about the second term,
Would haunt the third as well.

And this is why the voter man
Winks hards his dexter eye,
And says: "If Useless rolls the crust,
I don't want any pie."

—*Boston Post.*

MAY MIRACLES.

If I had a bit of the rainbow,
If I had a dash of snow,
If I had the rarest fragrance
That blossoms ever know,
If I had an emerald jewel;
And all were put together—
It would not be an apple bough
Blooming in May weather.

If I had a flake of the sunset
From a tropic zone,
If I had a sapphire richer
Than man has ever known,
If I had a strain of music
Tuned to the May weather—
It would not be a bird and his mate
Singing sweet together.

MRS. M. F. BUTTS, *in May Wide Awake.*

PRESIDENT ROBINS, of Colby University, Maine, has resigned his office.

LADY THORNTON and daughters will pass the coming summer in England.

SENOR ZAMACONA, the Mexican Minister, sailed from New York for home yesterday.

SENATORS CAMERON, Logan and Conkling are now called "Grant's Syndicate of Senators."

THEOPHILUS PARSONS, of Cambridge, Mass., the famous writer of law books, is eighty-seven.

THE cost of the Afghan war, it is reported, will exceed the estimates of the Government in India £4,000,000.

THE Governor of Louisiana has established quarantine against the Ports of Havana, Vera Cruz and Rio Janeiro.

MRS. MARGARET MILLS, the widow of General Madison Mills, of the United States Army, died in New York on Monday.

EX-SENATOR POMEROY denies all knowledge of the letter recently published, purporting to have been written by General Grant to "My Dear Old Pomeroy."

A WHITE widower married a black widow at Cape Girardeau, Mo. He had four white children, she had five black ones, and three yellow ones have been born to them since. The family presents a varied aspect.

THE amount of money to be paid to the employes of the Pennsylvania railroad company in Altoona for the month of April is a trifle in excess of $170,000, the heaviest pay-roll ever made out.

A MINING company at St. Clair, Ill., dispensed with the services of a hundred men at $1 a day by the use of labor-saving machinery; but the gain is not yet apparent, for they have had to employ fifty men at $2 a day to guard the apparatus.

"PROF. FERGUSON will not lecture here this evening, as advertised," said the chairman of a temperance meeting at Lincoln, Ill., "as he is unavoidably detained at Peoria." Being pressed for particulars, the chairman explained that the professor had been arrested for drunkenness, and sent to a workhouse for forty days.

FOUR locomotives were stopped by a drift in a snow shed, on the Union Pacific Railroad. Snow covered the roof completely, so that no air could get in and no smoke could get out. The engineers and firemen soon became insensible. Fifteen Chinamen went to the rescue, and were also overcome. All were nearly dead from suffocation when finally taken out.

A HORSE biscuit is being manufactured in Russia to take the place of oats. It is made of crushed oats and the flour of gray peas, mixed with hempseed oil and salt, and is four inches in diameter. A day's ration weighs about four pounds, and is equal to ten pounds of oats. The horses like the biscuits when soaked in water, and if fed exclusively on them, though they lose in flesh, are still fit for fatiguing work.

BENJAMIN P. CHENEY, of Boston, a member of the United States and Canada Express Company, has paid into the treasury at Dartmouth College $50,000. Of this it is understood that $40,000 will be devoted to founding a Cheney Professorship of Mathematics, and, by Mr. Cheney's special desire, $5,000 will aid in endowing the Daniel Webster Professorship of Latin.

SOUTHERN mocking birds well deserve the name. They imitate not only the song of other birds, but human whistlers as well. A lady of Macon, Ga., relates that her pet mocking bird often deceives all the inmates of her house by its clever imitation of the postman's whistle. They go out to get the letters, and find Jack on a spray, near the fence, blowing his whistle and looking entirely innocent of any intention to hoax the family.

IF Lord Lytton has gathered only thorns as an Indian Viceroy, he has culled flowers as a student of Indian literature. His volume of translations from the historic poets of the dependency will immediately appear, but its success is much doubted, for there is nothing in the lyre of Ind to make it particularly worth while to strike it for Western ears, especially as enough more or less capable reflections of the genius of Hindoston have been done into English.

ADAM WAGONER was about the most popular old man in Gallipolis, Ohio; but he was a confirmed swearer. The community was frequently shocked by his language, but liked him for his kindly heart. His nephew Phillip owed him a grudge, and took advantage of his failing to injure him. Whenever he cursed outrageously before witnesses, Phillip had him arrested and fined under the law against profanity. This went on for several years. At length the Juctice before whom the case came refused to inflict another fine. Philip was maddened by the failure of his old device, and killed the old man on the spot with a pistol.

A Loosing Joke.

A prominent physician of Pittsburgh said jokingly to a lady patient whowas complaining of her continued ill health, and of his inability to cure her, "try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters from which she now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient. 18

A WOMAN at Penn Yan, N. Y., insane over the inability of her husband to pay his debts, jumped into a cistern with her two children. The little ones were drowned, but she will recover.

Prejudice often rules in the physical treatment of Babies. They are allowed to suffer and scream with pain from Colic, Flatulence, Bowel Disorders, etc., when some simple, reliable and safe remedy, as Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, would give almost immediate relief and perfect ease to the little sufferer.

OIL REGION BLAZE.

A Sea of Fire in the Bradford District.

A Village of One Hundred Houses in Total Ruins—300 Derricks and 75,000 Barrels of Oil Destroyed—Loss $400,000.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

BRADFORD, PA., May 6.—A man working at an oil well near Rew City, to-day was burning brush, and while at dinner the greasy derrick took fire, being located in heavy timber land, which is now in a highly inflamable condition and in the most polific portion of the oil field. The fire spread under a stiff breeze and soon became unmanageable. Rew City, a village of one hundred houses, come in the train of the raging flames, giving citizens scarcely time to escape with their lives. Every building with its contents was laid in ashes. Derrick after derrick and tanks containing hundred's barrels of oil were consumed similtaneously without break of flames. near Rew city. The fire started at three other points a number of miles distant.

GREATEST FIRE EVER HAD IN THE BRADFORD REGION.

At three o'clock the greatest fire in th history of the Bradford region was sweeping over miles of territory, burning derricks and oil in great volumes. Several 25,000 barrel iron tanks full of oil above town were completely destroyed. It seemed as if the fire could not be prevented from burning, and again inundating the valley with a sea of oil. The villages of Gillmore, Derrick and Babcock located further down the valley were also in peril and the residents were completely terrified and fled to the hills to escape the anticipated flood of flame. Persistent and superhuman labor finally drove the flames back from the tanks and villages, which were thus saved.

TORPEDO EXPLOSIONS.

Several men about to put a torpedo in a well were compelled to run for life and leave the glycerine which exploded with terrible force, but fortunately no person was near at the time. At another well a torpedo exploded prematurely and sent a heavy iron pipe through the derrick, shattering it to splinters. During the entire day no person was injured beyond slight bruises.

THE LOSS $400,000.

The exact extent of the loss cannot be determined owing to vast the section covered, close estimates place the number of derricks destroyed at 300 and the oil 75,000 barrels. The loss is about $400,000. No Insurance except a small amount on the buildings in Rew City. The fire is now under control excepting at several points, where it is still burning fiercely. A fresh outbreak to-morrow is feared in several places.

WORK OF INCENDIARIES.

It is believed that incendiaries started the fire at several places. The excitement in all parts of the oil field was most intense during the afternoon.

FIRST DISPATCH.

BRADFORD, PA., May 6.—In torpedoing a well of the Oakshade Oil Company this afternoon the well flowed and took fire. The dry condition of the woods caused the flames to spread rapidly among other oil property and at the present writing a great fire is raging among the wells of the Oakshade Company and McCalmont Oil Company, near the summit, on the Kendell & Eldred railway. Later reports say three distinct fires are now in the woods among the wells at different points. An unauthenticated report says in the premature explosion of a torpedo near Raw City three men were seriously, if not fatally burned. The fires now raging cover miles of territory and threaten several villages, besides a vast amount of oil property. The excitement is very high in this city.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BRADFORD, PA., May 6.—Rew City, a village ten miles from Bradford, composed of about one hundred houses, was entirely burned, not one building remaining, the extent of the territory being so great it is impossible to get the exact amount of property destroyed. The fire is all now under control. It is estimated that three hundred derricks and great quantities of oil have been consumed. The loss will reach $300,000, with no insurance except a small amount on buildings in Rew City. The report of several men being injured by a glycerine explosion is unfounded.

BRILLIANT WEDDING.

Marriage of Miss Eleanor Sherman and Lieut. Thackara.

The Costumes, the Decorations and the Presents.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The marriage of Miss Eleanor M. Sherman, third daughter of the General, to Lieutenant Alex. M. Thackara, U. S. N., took place this evening, at seven o'clock, at the residence of the bride's parents. It was a home-like and beautiful scene, solemnized in the presence of none but the immediate friends of the two families; also the President, the Secretaries of War and the Navy. Guests to the number of 500 attended the subsequent reception, filling the parlors and chambers with a distinguished throng, such as only the Nation's Capital can gather together.

The bride is a winsome and vivacious young lady of twenty years, with rich coloring, and beautiful brown hair. The bridegroom, a gallant young officer, is a graduate of Annapolis in the class of 1869. He is of solid character, and fine appearance, the son of a prominent manufacturer and merchant of Chestnut street, Philapelphia. It is a Presbyterian family, but the son acquiesces quietly in the faith of his bride, and they were married according to the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church by the Rev. Father Boyd, pastor of St. Matthew's Church (Roman Ctholic).

The parlors and stairway were draped with the flags of the army and navy intermingled. A ship adorned with flowers stood on the mantel of the front parlor, reflected in the elegant mirror behind it. A bay window in front was tastefully adorned with flowers, and from its top was suspended a dainty marriage bell of white carnation and roses, with a tongue of pink carnations. A horse shoe of flowers hung on the door of the entrance, and an elaborate floral tribute, the gift of the President and Mrs. Hayes, was on a stand in one corner of the middle parlor. The bride was dressed in a combination toilet of plain and brocaded white satin, trimmed with seed pearls on lace. Her jewels were a simple pearl set. Her bouquet was of orange flowers and lillies of the valley. She was attended by five bridesmaids dressed in white *crepe de chine*, with sleeves of lace and sashes of brocaded ribbon, each lady carrying a bouquet of her chosen flower.

Miss May Ewing, daughter of Hon. Thomas Ewing, a beautiful cousin of the bride, carried Bon Silene roses.

Miss Rachel Sherman, the General's fourth and youngest daughter, a debutante last season, carried French violets. Miss Marian Whipple, lovely daughter of Colonel Whipple, of General Sherman's staff, carried Jacqueminots; Miss Mamie Lackland of St. Louis, pansies; Miss Addie Slack of Washington, Marschal Nells. They were attended by five groomsmen, four of the navy and one of the army, in order as follows: Lieutenants Berry and Augur, U. S. Navy; Lieutenant Cherry, U. S. Army; Lieutenants Bradbury and Coffin, U. S. Navy.

The bridal party was preceded by little Miss Florence Audenreid, daughter of Colonel Audenreid, of the General's staff, escorted by Master Tecumseh Sherman, the General's fourteen-year-old son.

Mrs. Sherman wore pearl colored silk and satin; Mrs. Fitch, her daughter, lemon colored, combined with peacock blue. Miss Sherman, pink crepe de chine, with puffed front of pink satin.

All the officers of high rank in both the army and navy who are stationed at Washington were present, and many from other points. All were in full uniform, in compliment to the General and to the gallant bridegroom, who also was in uniform.

In the third room a superb supper was served. The presents were displayed in two rooms up stairs. Among them were the following: General Sherman, set of pearls; Mrs. Sherman, amethyst and diamond ring; Miss Sherman, solitaire gold-mounted scarf-pin; Mr. and Mrs. Fitch, full set of silver; Miss Rachel Shileman, set of spoons and forks; Master Sherman T. Sherman, sugar tongs; Mrs Emily Quirk, the foster-mother of the bride, pair handsome silver butter knives; Lieutenant Thackara, the groom, an elegant watch; Mr. and Mrs. Thackara, sen., tea service in solid silver; Mr. and Mrs. Thackara, jun., magnificent dressing case; Dr. and Mrs Buck, sister of the groom, exquisite pointe de Venice lace; Secretary Sherman fish knives; Mrs. Sherman, ice cream service; General Tom Ewing, diamond ear rings; Mr. Charles Ewing, diamond comb; Senator Blaine, ice cream dish and spoons, with card bearing this: "To the daughter, with as much love as I have ever borne the mother." Mrs. Blaine, fruit knives; Gail Hamilton, exquisite painting, roses and hearts ease, and this original verse:

"Hasten, happy roses
Come to me by May,
In your folded petals,
Lies my wedding day."

General and Mrs. Kilpatrick, diamond and opal ring; Mr. Welsh, Philadelphia, set Sevres China; Mrs. Lackland, St. Louis, magnificent silver service; Mrs. Austace, St. Louis, silver *tete-a-tete*; Miss Mary Beall Ewing, lovely pink cloud, the work of her own little fingers; Major and Mrs. Turner, St. Louis, suberb sconce; Mr. Healy, the artist, a portrait of the bride; Mr. Esling, a placque which took the prize at the Vienna Exposition; Albert Berry, of Tennessee, the best man, a costly folding glass; General Schofield, a set of crackle glass; Lieutenaut Perry, of the steamer Swatara, an inlaid clock; Miss Whipple, clock; Miss Slack, bell in repousee silver; Mrs. Ewing, set of silver forks; Miss Lockland, set of silver butter plates; Col. and Mrs. Audenried, ice-cream bowl; John McCullough, the actor, superb piece of silver; Victor Drummond, of the English Legation, a silver crescent.

At half-past 8 the bride and groom withdrew and prepared to start northward on the 9:40 train, in company of the parents, brother and sister of the groom. They will be absent about two weeks, and will then spend some time in the family of General Sherman, till Lieutenant Thackara receives his anticipated orders taking him away on a three years' cruise.

A Probable Murder.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.

OIL CITY, May 6.—A horrible affair occurred in this city this afternoon, which will, in all probability, result in a murder. Thomas McBurney has been a very hard drinker, but was recently reformed and professed religious conversion. It is thought that his mind became affected by religious excitement, as he has been very demonstrative of late, acting at times like an insane man. This afternoon he called upon a neighbor named Shingledecker, and spent a couple of hours in his house. When about to leave he was seized with one of his insane spells, and attacked Shingledecker's little three year old daughter like a madman. McBurney is a powerful man, and he beat the child in a terrible manner, pounding her in the face and on the head. Mr. Shingledecker summoned assistance and had the madman arrested. The little girl is shockingly cut and bruised, and the physicians pronounce her recovery impossible.

ALMOST FREE.

Attempted Escape of Raber's Murderers From the Lebanon Jail.

LEBANON, May 7.—This place was all excitement yesterday over the attempted escape from jail of Israel Brandt and Josiah Hummel, two of the murderers of old Joseph Raber, who are to be hanged on the 12th inst. It will be remembered that Brandt remarked after his death warrant had been read to him, and his counsel had advised him to give up all hope, that there was still one more chance, and this attempt at escape is what he is now supposed to have referred to.

The plan adopted was to tunnel under the jail walls, make a rope out of bedclothing, and, with a grappling-hook attached to the rope, scale the large wall which surrounds the jail yard. One of the keepers discovered the hole, which was very near completion. A few days would have secured the prisoners their liberty. The digging was done with a common table-knife, four of which were found in Brandt's cell, together with a bottle of ether. What use was to have been made of the latter article is not known. It, however, seems to have been a favorite drug with Brandt, as it was with this article old Raber was to have been put out of the way, which programe was afterwards changed. The tunneling was done during the night, the dirt and stones taken out being carried out in the morning to prevent discovery when their cells were entered by any one. Their bed clothing and whitewashed paper was placed over the hole, and so quietly was the work done that the watchman who passes the corridor knew nothing of of what was going on.

Yesterday Brandt gave notice that he wished no visitors to be admitted to his cell. His wife and father, however, called on him, which prevented his work on the walls, otherwise it is thought both men would have been out last night. When they were discovered both men seemed sadly disappointed. Brandt laughed over the matter, and said if he could have had a chisel and other tools he would now have been free. When Wise, the other Raber murderer, was notified of what had been done, he expressed sorrow that the boys had not gained their freedom. His life, he claims, would atone for the other's sins. Close watch will be kept on the men in the future, in order that the gallows may not be cheated.

ONE hundred and twenty-five miles of Canada Pacific Railroad have been let in British Columbia from New Westminster east. The estimated cost of the road bed for this distance is $9,000,000. The contractors have advertised for 5,000 Chinese laborers.

OUR OWN.

If I had known in the morning
How wearily all the day
The words unkind
Would trouble my mind
I said when you went away,
I had been more careful, darling,
Nor give you needless pain,
But we vex "our own"
With look and tone
We may never take back again.

For though in the quiet evening
You may give me the kiss of peace,
Yet it might be
That never for me
The pain of the heart should cease,
How many go forth in the morning
That never come home at night;
And hearts have broken
For harsh words spoken
That sorrow can ne'er set right.

We have careful thoughts for the stranger,
And smiles for the sometime guest;
But oft for "our own"
The bitter tone,
Though we love "our own the best,
Ah, lips with the curve impatient,
Ah, brow with the look of scorn!
'Twere cruel fate,
Were the night too late
To unto the work of morn.

AMERICAN ACTORS ABROAD.

Who Will be in London Next Summer—Poor Pay in English Theatres.

The New York *Spirit of the Times* remarks that Boucicault's reception in London has been so enthusastic that one paper declares no words can do it justice. "The Danites," played by McKee Rankin, Mr. Sheridan, and a complete American company, has also made its hit in London. The door is now wide open for American theatrical enterprise to take possession of Great Britain, and our bold privateers are being equipped for conquest. The New Yorker who visits London this summer, will almost think himself at home theatrically. He will see "The Royal Middy" at the Globe; the "Pirates of Penzance" at the Opera Comique; the "Banker's Daughter" at the Court; the "Danites" at Sadler's Wells; "Baby" at the Criterion; "Hurricanes" at the Standard; Boucicault at the Adelphi; John T. Raymond or Mr. and Mrs. Florence at the Gaiety; Modjeska at the Olympic; J. S. Clarke at the Haymarket; the Mastodon Minstrels at Covent Garden; Patti, Van Zandt, Hauk, at the Opera-House; Genevieve Ward at the Prince of Wales',—all American pieces and stars,—and at some of the other theatres he will be sure to come across Mr. and Mrs. George Knight, who are already installed as English provincial favorites; Frank Mayo, who goes over in a month to reintroduce "Davy Crockett", Salsbury's Troubadours, who carry their violets to Liverpool in July; Nat Goodwin and the Weatherbys, who do not intend to act,—of course not; and Edwin Booth, who also does not intend to act, but who will take his "Hamlet" costume along in his trunk, for fear of the moths."

There is a great deal of glory to be won by these English excursions, but, from an American point of view, very little money. We would undertake to run an ordinary English theatre for an average of £100—say, $500—a night and make a handsome fortune; a first class American theatre could just raise its curtains for that sum. The usual sharing terms for stars in London are after £70—say, $350—a performance, and this seems low enough to an American star until he discovers that the average receipts are under £100—$500. These were Joe Jefferson's terms at the Adelphi during his first London engagement, which made his reputation as the greatest American comedian; but, although he was considered successful, he could not stand what he thought was the poor business. When you talk to Londoners of £300 and £400 houses at the New York theatres, they do not contradict you—they simply do not believe you. Why, £400 is a Saturday-night house at Drury Lane during the first flush of pantomime, when the vast theatre is packed from its immense pit to the top of its half-dozen galleries! But although American stars grumble in the difference in returns, American actors soon learn that a shilling in London goes as far as a dollar here when they once become accustomed to the ways and means of the country, and so things equalize themselves. It is the best of all experiences to face a foreign audience and anticipate the verdict of posterity. Real talent will return to us all the brighter and better for a trip to England, and sham talent will be found out by brusque John Bull sooner than by amiable and long-suffering Brother Jonathan. So, as Temple bar has been taken down; as the American flag now floats on the Strand, and as American dramatists and actors have forced the road that leads to English popularity, we advise all professionals who can see their way to an engagement or a return ticket to go and try their fortunes on the other side of the Atlantic. The Yankee accent is no longer an obstacle. Philosophers have discovered that it comes from Kent, and is decidedly preferable to the cockney twang.

A HYPNOTIC STATE.

Some of the Remarkable Things a German Professor Has Been Doing.

[From the New York Times.]

According to a correspondent of the *Nation*, Professor Heidenhain has been doing some remarkable things at Breslau in the way of hypnotism. This scientist had been invited by the City Fathers to repeat and explain in a rational way the marvelous results which Herr Hausen, the Danish "magnetizer," had been producing in a series of public exhibitions. Many well-known citizens had been hypnotized by the Dane, the modus operandi being for each one to look fixedly at a bright glass button held by himself, about eight inches from and above his eyes. The subject hypnotized became insensible to pins thrust into his hands, imitated sounds and motions made before him and performed many strange and absurd antics. On awakening he was unconscious, as well as incredulous, of what he had done. Professor Heidenhain declared his ability to repeat all of Hausen's performances, and his doings have created a sensation among the Germans. The hypnotic state could be brought on by slight, constant and uniform, or repeated, irritation affecting the eye, ear or skin, "passed" with the hand—the warmth of which is often effective at a distance—a tuning-fork, a watch or a distinct fixation point, with thoughts occupied only by the object felt, seen or heard. In one case each of five Polish soldiers was told to hold a loud-ticking watch to his ear and listen intently. In five minutes two or them had fallen into a profound cataleptic sleep and became insensible to pain. On awakening, they declared that they had not been asleep. A constant touch on the back of the neck made some subjects perfect imitative machines, reproducing exactly every word, look and motion of the person on whom the attention was fixed. As soon as the finger was taken from the neck the repetition stopped instantly. But stranger still, Professor Heidenhain and his colleagues succeeded with some subjects in hypnotizing one-half of the brain and body, while the other half remained normal. One side of the face would smile, while the other side remained unchanged in a cataleptic state. One arm and leg could be moved at will, but not the others. One eye would see distinctly and the other imperfectly or not at all. Professor Heidenhain's experiments were made only with men and he succeeded with about one subject in twelve. The first time was found to be the most difficult to hypnotize a subjeet. After the first time some grew more sensitive to the influence, while others finally lost the power of being affected. Some acquired the faculty of hypnotizing themselves. Professor Heidenhain maintains that the production of hypnotism is not injurious to the subject. The Professor's brother was hypnotized on an average two or three times a day for two months and claims to be none the worse of it.

MILK.

The Milk Producing Industry of the United States.

At the National butter, cheese and egg convention at Indianpolis on Thursday, the secretary read an essay on the Milk Producing Industry of the United States, written by G. P. Lord, mayor of Elgin, Ill., and President of the Northwestern Dairymen's association. It was full of points showing the immensity of the milk business. He said it is estimated that there are 13,000,000 milch cows in the country, requiring the annual product of 52,000,000 acres of land for feed, giving employment to 650,000 men, and requiring the labor of 866,600 men. Estimating the cows at $30 each, the horses at $80, and the land at $20 per acre, together with $200,000,000 for agricultural and dairy implements, and the total amount invested in the industry is $2,219,280,000. This is considerably more than the amount invested in banking and the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country, which is $1,800,964,586. The cattle and horses will require two tons of hay annually or its equivalent. If it is estimated that 5,000,000 cows are fed with grain for winter dairying, and that the horses daily require six quarts of oats or corn during the year, they will consume 28,382,200 tons of hay, 84,360,000 bushels of corn meal, 84,360,000 bushels of oat meal, 1,250,000 tons of bran, 30,000,000 bushels of corn, and 30,000 bushels of oats—of a total value of $858,458,400. To this should be added the labor of 650,000 men at $20 per month, or $16,000,000, making the annual value of $504,458,400 or an average of $38 80 per cow.

A RACE FOR A BRIDE.

The Man Who Came in Last, But Who Fainted at her Feet, Winning the Prize.

A novel wedding was celebrated at Pollockville, North Carolina, on Monday. It seems that Moses John Miller and Alexander Bibb, two-well-to-do young farmers, were in love with the same girl, Leonora Loyd, of that place. She was not able to decide which she liked best. On Sunday morning Bibb walked home from church with her and left her under the impression that she said she would marry him. Sunday night Miller went to see her and understood her to say that she would marry him. Both men on Monday morning went to the court-house to get out the license. Each procured the necessary documents and started off with a license to marry Miss Lloyd. They met at the court-house door, and, after some talk, agreed that the first man who reached the lady's house should marry her. The residence of Col. Loyd was one mile distant and both men started on the race for the bride. Bibb soon quit the main road and dashed into the wood, expecting to make a short cut and reach the house first, but Miller kept the road, and got in on the homestretch eight minutes before his rival. The men were in sight of each other going up the lane to the house. Bibb's effort to overtake his rival was almost superhuman. When they reached the house, Bibb, from sheer exhaustion, fainted in the porch, falling almost at the feet of his lady love. When the situation was explained to her, she said she had come to the conclusion that she liked Mr. Bibb the best, and therefore she would marry him. Her sympathies were won over by seeing him faint. She said she believed that both loved her, but that he who faints at the danger of losing a bride must love her more than he who is cool and unconcerned in the midst of it all. The Rev. Aaron Jasper, the well-known Baptist minister, married Mr. Bibb and Miss Loyd.

ELOPING EN DESHABILLE.

A Plucky Girl Who Was Bound to Marry Her Lover.

The neighborhood of Elizabeth City, N. J., is in a state of great excitement over the recent elopement and marriage of a gushing young couple, Jonathan Ivy and Florence Seymark. The young lady's parents did not approve of young Ivy's advances, and forbade him their house. The lovers, however, managed to meet clandastinely, and made up their minds to an elopement, which was to have occurred one night. Old man Seymark, by some means or other, got wind of the proposed escapade and went gunning that day for Jonathan. Coming up with the gay young lover he blazed away at him, shooting him in the shoulder and inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. Florence was overwhelmed with grief by her father's hasty conduct, but her passion for her wounded lover was intensified a thousand-fold. She sent him a letter telling him she would fly with him that night if he would come for her. So that night young Ivy put in an appearance with a close carriage about 1 o'clock. Miss Florence was in a terrible dilemma, for her cruel parents, to insure against any escapade, had not only locked the girl into her room, but had also taken away almost all her clothing. But she was not to be baffled. She made a rope out of the sheets of her bed and let herself down to the ground, with no other garment but a night-dress. She told the coachman to "look the other way;" and after her lover had helped her into the carriage and covered her with the carriage robes, she made him sit on the box with the coachman. They drove to the house of a friend, where Florence was attired in proper garments, and then proceeded to the house of a sympathizing preacher, where the lovers were speedily united in wedlock.

A Shoot of Barley Growing From an Egg.

[From the Salt Lake City Tribune.]

There was exhibited recently at Truckee, Nev., an egg of which the shell had been pierced by a grain of barley. The barley corn completely filled the tiny aperture which it had made in the shell and stuck fast with about half its bulk inside the egg. Germination took place and a bright green shoot, some four inches in length, now appears springing directly from the egg shell. On breaking a small piece out of the side of the shell, the diminutive fibrous rootlets of the barley stock were found penetrating here and there in the white of the egg.

THE MINING BEDROCK.

[San Francisco Exchange.]

"What seek you reverend gray-beard
With the beer foam on your lip,
And a light in your eye that betokeneth
The lust for another nip?"

"I keep my eye," said the gray-beard,
"To this yawning hole in the ground
To find if the market's bedrock
Can anywhere be found."

"What seek you, clipper youngster,
In pantaloons of check,
Looking up at the towering church spires,
With an elongated neck?"

"I'm craning and crooking my muscles
To find if, perchance on high,
The bedrock, the blasted bedrock,
In some secret place doth lie."

"Why gaze you into the water,
O maid in the gingham gown?"
The maiden spoke sadly and slowly,
But still with her eyes cast down:

"I have heard that one blustering morning,
Before the dawning gray,
Some wicked men stole the bedrock
And dumped it into the bay."

"Where is the thundering bedrock?
In Egypt or Teheran,
San Diego or Rio Janeiro,
Demerara or Ispahan?"

Outspoken a pallid prophet
From the curbstone, "I know full well
The bedrock, the long-lost bedrock,
Is midway between China and—the other place."

THE IMMIGRANT TIDE.

Four Months Without Precedent—Remarkable Excess Over any Previous Year.

[Philadelphia Times.]

The present tide of immigration which set in several months ago is unprecedented even by the great influx between the years 1848 and 1853, caused mainly by the memorable famine in Ireland during 1846–7. Every European steamship arriving at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore is crowded with steerage passengers, representing almost every nation in the Old World. The steamship Braunschweig, which recently arrived at Baltimore, brought over 1,500 steerage passengers, mostly Germans, and a few days later the Ohio arrived at New York with 1,332 European immigrants.

The immigration season commences about March 1, and extends to November 1. Thus far this season the weekly average of arrivals of immigrants at the three principal ports has been as follows: New York, 4,000; Philadelphia, 1,200, Baltimore, 1,200; and if this remarkable rush continues, the end of the year is expected to show a total of over 500,000 immigrants landed in this country during the twelve months of 1880. The steamship line men say that it would be a difficult matter to attribute this tidal wave of immigration to any particular reason. They say that, of course, a large percentage comes from famished Ireland; but, strange as it may seem, a still larger number comes from Germany, while Italy, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Russia, Belgium and France all contribute their portion to swell the tide.

AFTER THE FAMINE OF '47.

A well-known gentleman of this city, thoroughly informed upon the subject of which he spoke, called attention yesterday to the close of the direful famine in Ireland which cast the gloom of death and desolation over the isle from 1846 to 1848. Tens of thousands who managed to scrape together sufficient money to pay their passage immediately embarked for America, but it was not until 1849, when the people had recovered somewhat from the effects of the famine, that the immigration movement became general. From 1848 to 1852 1,250,000 people immigrated to this country from Ireland alone. In 1841, previous to the famine, a census of Ireland was taken and the population was announced at 8,196,597. Ten years later famine, disease and immigration had reduced the number to 6,574,278. This decrease has been constant and steady. The census of 1861 quoted the population at 5,798,967, and in 1871 it was further reduced to 5,412,377. Authority states that at a period between 1861 and 1871 the population of Ireland was as low as 5,500,000, or only about one-third more than the number of people in the city of London. While the Allan Line of Steamers bring many Irish immigrants to Baltimore the large majority prefer to come direct to New York and this city.

INFLUX TO PHILADELPHIA.

Two steamships arrive at this port every week from Europe and of late have been bringing an average of 600 steerage passengers. From January 1 to May 1 of this year the Red Star Line of steamers from Antwerp brought 5,258 steerage passengers, as compared with only 1,254 for the corresponding period in 1879. During the same month in 1880 the American Line from Liverpool brought 4,592 steerage passengers, as compared with only 1,556 for the corresponding period in 1878. "This," remarked a steamship official yesterday, "is an enormous increase over the preceding year, and as the season progresses the number of arrivals becomes larger. Of those arriving at Philadelphia by the American Line steamers, fully two-thirds are from Great Britain and Ireland, but the large majority come from the green isle alone. About one-third of the entire number make up a curious collection of Swedes, Danes, Norwegians, Belgians, Germans, Swiss and Russians. Of those arriving here on the Red Star Line, the largest proportion are Germans, the next in importance being the Italians."

WHERE THEY ALL GO.

It is estimated that nine-tenths of the immigrants wend their way West upon landing, and the remaining tenth, as a rule, have friends in Pennsylvania or adjoining States awaiting their coming. Those who intend going West are taken in charge by the immigrant agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who sees that each is supplied with a ticket to his or her destination, and then the entire party is taken to the immigrant train. All the preliminaries are arranged very rapidly, and in twenty-four hours after landing here the foreigners are steaming for the far West. Of those who go West the larger part are German and Holland farmers. They are an honest, hardworking set and are bound to make a comfortable livelihood wherever they locate. Many of the Irish immigrants find their way West, but a large number obtain employment in the coal mines and on railroads in process of construction. The Italians generally find relatives or friends in the inland cities, and lose no time in establishing orange, banana and peanut stands or in training a mokey for the hand-organ.

PRETTY GIRL AT AUCTION.

How Grandfather Ackley Reprimanded the Rising Generation.

[From the New York Evening Telegram.]

"Grandfather" Ackley, of the village of Watkins, New York, had rather a novel experience recently while "crying off" a vendue in the town of Hector, near Reynoldsville. After disposing of the articles on the sale list there was a lull in business, and the crowd was getting impatient waiting for "Grandfather" to "come down," or rather to announce the close of the sale, when a pretty, plump, rosy girl asked him to offer her to the highest bidder. "Grandfather," being of a modest, retiring disposition, seemed reluctant, but the girl insisted, so he proceeded to "cry" her off. The first bid was offered by a timid young man with a pianissimo voice, who weakly offered $76, a bald-headed man "went him fifty better," and the bidding went along lively until $2,000 was offered. At this juncture the girl's father "went a thousand better" and "Grandfather" looked the crowd of young men over, and raising himself up in a dignified way, proceeded to address them in the following manner: "Gentlemen, I am surprised, nay more, deeply mortified, to think that you should let such a prize slip through your hands for such a paltry sum. Why, do you know that this young lady would, if married, get up in the morning, and make a fire without jarring the floor enough to wake her lord and master up, and furthermore, if I were as young as some of you, I would swim the whole length of Seneca Lake, climb a liberty pole, throw the pole away and climbup fifty feet further rather than lose the opportunity you fellows have." It is needless to say the assemblage roared with laughter.

MAN EATERS.

What Was Found in an Acapulco Shark's Maw.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

Dr. Swan, the surgeon of the Pacific Mail steamship Colima, which arrived in this port a few days ago from the isthmus, reports an incident on the trip worthy of mention. He states that while the Colima was lying at Acapulco on the trip up, she anchored one day close to the steamship China. Some of the hands on the latter baited a hook and caught a shark of the man-eater variety about fifteen feet long. The shark was pulled up and cut open, and in the belly was found a human arm entire, just as it had been torn by the devouring monster from the shoulder. There was also found in the maw of the shark the heel and toes of a human foot. The remains had evidently been swallowed but a short time. The arm was the left, and upon it were plainly visible the initials tatooed in India ink, "A. H. C." About ten days previous to the taking of the shark a sailor from a British brig then lying in the harbor, while under the influence of liquor, fell overboard and was lost. It is supposed that the shark had been feeding upon the body a short time before his capture. San Jose Joe, the monster shark of San Jose de Guatemala, was recently seen by the captain of the China. This shark has for many years been the terror of the coast from San Jose de Guatemala to Punta Arena. He has been so frequently seen that he is as familiar to the marines of that coast as its most perilous headlands. He is said to be over forty feet in length, and is extremely ferocious, human kind being his favorite prey. Capt. Seabury, of the China, is ready to swear to forty-two feet and over, having once seen Joe passing behind his vessel, which is forty-two feet in the beam, and the head and tail of the shark extended past either side of the vessel. The captain of the South Carolina and Capt. Witeberry bear testimony also to the shark's being over forty feet long. In the last few years "Joe," as he is known all along the coast, has devoured half a dozen men, and some years ago the Guatemalian government offered a reward of $500 to any one who would kill the devourer. He has been shot a couple of times and harpooned thrice, but survived these assaults and still roams his old haunts looking for his favorite morceau.

Speaking of sharks, a report has just come to hand setting forth the information that one of his family, evidently a first cousin to Joe, as he was thirty feet long, and probably weighing five tons, was caught at Soquel beach, on Friday, being the largest ever caught on that coast. It was a species known as the basking shark.

THRILLING SCENE IN A THEATRE.

A Maniac Rushes Upon the Stage, Kills a Man and is Himself Shot.

[From the London Telegraph.]

A terrible scene took place in the Teatro del Circo at Madrid a few days ago. During the performance a madman forced his way into the house, armed with a hatchet, and contrived to climb from the auditorium upon the stage, where, branishing his weapon furiously, he announced himself to the terrified audience as "the Avenger of Mankind." Upon one of the attendants approaching him with the object of persuading him to withdraw from the stage he smote the unfortunate man to the earth with one deadly blow; and he managed to keep the police off, when they attempted to arrest him, by whirling his hatchet round his head with such force and swiftness that none of the agents of authority dared to rush in upon him. Presently, however, a party of soldiers made its appearance in the theater, under the command of an officer, whosummoned the raging maniac to give up his weapon and surrender himself, but in vain; whereupon the detachment received orders to fire at him with blank cartridges, in hope of frighbening him into submission. All this while he was yelling at the top of his voice, flourishing his hatchet, and threatening to kill anybody who would approach him. Recognizing the impossibility of overpowering him without risking the soldier's lives, the officer in command gave the order to load with ball and fire upon him. A minute later the wretched man lay a corpse upon the stage, three bullets having passad through his head, and this highly sensational dramatic episode having been thus brought to a close the audience returned to their places, from which they had fled in terror when the madman made his first and last appearance upon the stage, and the evening's performances were resumed at the point at which they had been interrupted by "Mankind's Avenger."

About Cyclones.

It is not often that catastrophes of a similar nature and of great fatality occur in such quick succession as have the death-bearing cyclones which have lately wrought distruction in Western sections of the country. Last week we gave some details of a tornado which almost destroyed the town of Marshfield, Missouri. Only a few days after this event a scarcely less violent wind-storm struck the city of Macon, Mississippi, blowing buildings into atoms, killing twenty-two, and perhaps more, persons, and seriously injuring many others. The same cyclone evidently swept over a portion of Southern Illinois, carrying destruction all along its course. Many deaths are reported, and the loss of property is not easily estimated. These tornadoes are becoming annual events. The wind-storm at Wollingford, Connecticut, in August, 1878, is still fresh in our memories, and in June of the same year a similar disastrous storm burst upon Richmond, Missouri, killing and wounding great numbers. In June, 1877, Mount Carmel, Illinois, suffered severely in loss of life and property from a tornado; and last year a deadly storm swept over portions of Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. It is now believed that the prediction of these phenomena is possible, and that by scientific study and investigation, with the aid of meteorological instruments, the approach and development of these destructive agents may be foretold with much exactness.

PENNSYLVANIA PEACHES.

Why they Fail and How they Can be Made to Succeed.

At the last annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Fruit Growers' Society, extracts were read from the manuscript of a little book on peach culture in Pennsylvania, and an address was delivered by its author, Mr. John Rutter, of West Chester. The book contains the result of Mr. Butter's experience in thirty years of peach culture in this State and in Maryland. His experience differs so much from that of other peach growers in this State as to entitle his books to careful study. He declares, after having grown many thousands of trees near West Chester as well as in Maryland, that "peaches can be grown in this State on a scale commensurate with the demands of our cities and towns, in orchard culture, in larger quantities than they now or can be raised in the most favored districts of Delaware or Maryland, and can be sent into our markets in the better condition and at a much larger profit." If that statement can be substantiated, and Mr. Rutter writes his book to prove it, the matter is very important to the farmers of the counties near the great markets of Eastern and Western Pennsylvania, which now mainly receive their peaches from Delaware and Maryland. The general impression has been that the peach tree grown in Pennsylvania or further north is especially subject to injuries and diseases. Mr. Rutter says there is only one disease destructive of the tree—the specific disease known as yellows—and that all others are only slightly injurious, and as common in what is considered the healthy district of Maryland as anywhere else. The "yellows," which is as fatal to the peach tree as yellow fever to man, became so common in and around Philadelphia early in the present century that Judge Peters, who first gave it its name, advised the abandonment of attempts to raise peaches except for domestic use, "by planting a few trees every year." The advice has been generally followed in Pennsylvania, and the fatal disease has continued to kill the trees and keep alive the belief that the peach could not be successfully cultivated in this State.

In the early days of the discussion as to the cause of the yellows, Judge Peters ascribed it to "atmospheric taint," but mentioned that Sir Joseph Banks, an English naturalist, thought it came from parasitical fungi, while other writers believed it to be caused by insects. No effective attempt was made, however, to study the disease or provide a remedy. The cultivation of the peach as a matter of business was abandoned by farmers, and peach trees were only planted in gardens for the fruit they might chance to bear, no effort being made to cultivate the trees. Many years ago, when Mr. Rutter, having purchased a worn-out farm near West Chester, proposed to plant it with peach trees which he had cultivated in his youth in Delaware, he was ridiculed and told that he could not raise peaches in Chester county. He set to work, however, to find the reason why, and having ascertained all that was then known about the "yellows," the only enemy he had feared, and believing that Sir Joseph Banks was right in ascribing it to fungi, he determined to use caustic lime to destroy them. He planted one thousand trees the first season, and four thousand the second, using lime on the ground in large quantities, and raising crops of corn while the orchard was maturing. The first orchard bore a heavy crop in the fourth year of very fine fruit, and he had continued adding to his orchards until he had eight thousand trees in Pennsylvania, including an orchard in Delaware county. All the trees came into bearing condition the fourth season and continued to produce well from twelve to fifteen years, "glutting the West Chester market with the finest quality of fruit, and driving out all foreign supply for years." Mr. Rutter says that these orchards "more than paid the original cost of the land on each bearing year on a full, or even half a crop"—and all the time uncultivated peach trees 'round about were dying of the yellows. After the war, when the Delaware Railroad was extended South of Salisbury, Mr. Rutter purchased a farm in Somerset county, Maryand, where he planted 9,000 peach trees and about twenty acres in pears, strawberries and grape vines. Although these peach trees were so free from any danger of the yellows that they required no special care or cultivation, they proved less profitable than the Pennsylvania orchards, chiefly because of the distance from market and the losses on late peaches thrown upon an overstocked market. There is also more danger to peach trees south of Pennsylvania from heavy frosts succeeding early blooming. It will be seen from this brief recital that Mr. Rutter's experiments were at least eminently practical, on a sufficiently large scale and covering a long enough period of time to give them real value. If they should do no more than lead to the successful growth of peach trees for domestic or home use, they will have done a valuable service to the farmers of Pennsylvania. Mr. Rutter's book is not simply a record of his own experiments, but contains explicit instructions for the cultivation of the peach, and he declares that if these are followed, "Eastern Pennsylvania will supply the markets of Philadelphia and New York with better peaches than now come from the celebrated peach districts of Delaware and Maryland."

$7.000 in Gold Under the Bed.

[From the Monmouth (N. J.) Inquirer.]

Recently a lady from Keyport called upon W. K. Lyons, the numismatis of Freehold, and related a most singular story. She said that the authorities of Keyport were made acquainted with the case of a man named William Biers, who was apparently destitute, and, in fact, starving in that place. The authorities immediately appointed William Morrell as guardian over Mr. Biers. He began to make an inventory of the house and found to his surprise a number of boxes under the bed, covered over with carpet, containing gold and silver. One box contained $7,000 in gold, including a great many $20 gold pieces. The other boxes contained a large amount of silver, some dating during and after the Revolution. We might remark here that the first gold issue of money was in 1795, and in the colonies, 1785 and 1787. The first silver coins were Lord Baltimore's shilling and sixpenny, in 1659, for the colonies.

America at the Fish Exhibition.

The United States has sent one of the largest, and in every respect the most remarkable collections of the exhibition. In several large cases are displayed the birds and aquatic mammals of North America, and a large screen is occupied by large plaster casts of fishes. The collection of angling apparatus is most complete. There are rods of all sizes and kinds, from the stout heavy pickerel rod to the slender six ounce bamboo trout rod, with its silver mountings and agate bearings. There are are artificial flies, spoon baits, and hooks in profusion. There are lines of cotton, linen, silk and grass. There are little iron reels which could be purchased for a shilling, and beautifully finished multiplying reels in brass and India rubber whose value must be computed in pounds. One long corridor is occupied by apparatus for rigging fishing vessels, and includes everything from an anchor to a seine needle. Among the many models and full sized examples of boats is the "Shadow Canoe." This little boats is used on rivers and lakes for purposes of fishing or exploration. Although only a few feet long, it carries two sails of no mean size, and has space for the stowing of provisions and other necessary articles for an excursion. It is so light that a man of average strength would find no difficulty in carrying it past rapids and shoals. Down stairs there is a space allotted to fish preserved for food. There is fresh fish in cans, fish dried, smoked, salted spiced, and even deviled. There is fish in casks and in barrels, in drums, kits, wooden boxes, paper boxes, glass cans, tin cans, &c. There are lobsters and crabs many, and clams not a few. Here, too, the Americans carry of the palm.—*Berlin Correspondent London Telegraph.*

A NIHILIST NEWSPAPER.

The 10x3 Sheet that a Staff of One Student Writes.

[St. Petersburg Correspondence Manchester Guardian.]

I have just seen one of the greatest typographical curiosities in the world—a Russian revolutionary paper. It measures about 3 inches by 10, and is printed on one side of a single sheet. It bears the imposing title of *The Will of the People*. The little sheet took such possession of me that I could not rest until I had learned more about it. I made inquiries in the proper quarter, and obtained a most interesting revelation of the whole "inwardness" of those Russian revolutionary papers that so perplex the police. The office of a Russian revolutionary journal is usually a little back room in a very big house. The room must be so insignificant that it is, as it were, lost in the house, and a policeman would hardly think of looking into it in a general search. It bears on the door an humble business anouncement that artificial flower making, or some such harmless handicraft, is carried on inside. The room is scantily furnished, and the staff of the journal is just one small unwholesome-looking ex-student, who has been turned out of college for insubordination and who is nowliving by his own wits on pawing and small allowance from a revolutionary centre. The staff has long, uncombed greasy hair and a face which is rarely washed with anything but its own tears. It wears a long cloak or wrapeascal lined with what was once fur but is now merely a bald surface, and the only glimpse or hint you get of nether garments is in certain frayed ends of trousers peeping out from below. With-in this wrapcascal is the all in all of a revolutionary journal—its soul and spirit and its material life. When the cloak moves, the staff and type, the pen and paper, the ideas, the principles and the policy—all go with it. It is a triumph of the art of packing. It is still rather inaccurate to say that the staff is a pure individuality. It is a dual one. A woman shares the wretched room, and the labors of the wretched enterprise. She, too, has been a student, and she is still young. She studied medicine, perhaps at Zurich or at Paris, served as "Queen's messenger" between the home centres and the leaders abroad, until the police made Russia too hot to hold her in her own name. To the other half of the staff she is devoted heart and soul, and through him to his hobby—the universal revolution. She is a voluntary outcast from a respectable family, and she would as cheerfully lay down her life as any *petroleuse* of Paris for her creed.

The journal is not a daily journal, but what may be called an intermittent one. It comes out when it can. The first business is to collect material. For this purpose the reporting staff, after a scanty meal on the cold remains of last night's supper wraps itself in its cloak and sallies out to watch public events. It is irresistibly attracted by a sort of magnetic instinct to places where there may be somebody to shoot at. It goes to the great square in front of the Winter Palace, or to the environs of the public offices. It has a pistol in its pocket as well as a pen. There is no knowing what may not turn up, and the staff has generally a standing order to put a Czar or a Minister out of the way. With this double duty in view it is always sure of some result. If it cannot get near enough to kill, it can still manage to obtain information of goings-out and comings-in which may be useful at some future moment of action. It mingles with the crowd of idlers. It works its way gradually to the front, as near as the police and soldiers will allow, and finally, when the Czar or Minister drives by, with swift trotting horses and Cossacks before and behind, it darts such a look of hate at him as would do the work more effectually than knife or pistol, if looks could kill. When the reporter has brought in his account of how things are looking in the city it becomes the editor's turn. The leader is generally composed under the trees in a snow-covered public garden. It is written on sheets of paper torn from a tiny pocket-book, and as each sheet is finished it is rolled up in a ball, ready to be swallowed at a moment's notice. I believe there is no instance known in which the most vigilant detective has ever caught a leader writer *in flagrante delicto*. At the first sign of a policeman approaching the scene of literary labor down go the pills. The next stage is the setting up in type. The staff gathers up the pills into his hands, and proceeds to the little back room. The little back room is locked and bolted, and a chest of drawers is pushed against the door. The dual member lays a loaded revolver within easy reach, and the printing department is in full activity. The type is taken from under the mattress, and the leader is slowly and painfully composed, with many a start at the sound of a footstep, which threatens to turn it all into an immediate "pi." How the paper goes to press is not quite definitely known. My informant on this point was wanting in technical knowledge, but I am led to conclude that a sheet of paper is spread on the "form," and that the staff sits on the sheet of paper to obtain each impression. When the whole impression is printed off the type is, as a temporary measure, tilted, upside down into the breeches pocket to form "pi." The distribution takes place at nightfall. The first thing to provide for is the supply of the honorary free list, namely, the Emperor and two or three of his chief Ministers, including the head of the Police Department. Copies are forwarded to these through the post, and a manuscript intimation on the margin of the paper that the receipients will be done for at the first convenient opportunity. The letters are posted and the regular distribution begins. A copy is left with every dead wall, where it may remain all night; with a chance of being read by the moujiks as they are going to their labor in the early dawn. This part of the undertaking involves considerable risk and danger. Every dead wall in St. Petersburg is guarded just now, not only by the police but by watchful house-porters, who are ordered to stand outside their doors and keep awake all night. Still the house-porters cannot look two ways at once, and while they are looking one way the nimble staff may contrive to post up a copy the other. The ornamental part of the work, the one little bit of it which is a subject of just professional pride, is to leave a copy or two on the walls of the very police department itself.

This accounts for about three-fourths of the impression. The remainder is left (still on the generous free-list principle which marks the whole conduct of the enterprise) with the proprietors of tea shops and other popular establishments, much against their will. The staff, needing refreshment after its labors will enter some wretched refreshment-house in a low quarter, and, after drinking his glass of tea seasoned with lemon, and toying meanwhile with any regular journal that may be lying on the table, will slip a few copies into a corner, where they are likely to be found by the next customer, and immediately steal out with all despatch into the shelter of the night. Midnight witnesses its return to the office, where it puts the broken "pi" into its place of concealment, and has dreams of revolutionary murders, arson and general misrule on its hard bed of type.

SEVEN REASONS.

Different Aspects of the Third Term.

The New York *Sun* gives seven phases of the Grant program which about fits the case:

First phase: Gen. Grant is tired of public life. He is starting on a tour around the world. He would not take the Presidency again under any circumstances. His mind is fixed, and he wants to hear nothing at all on such a subject.

Second phase: Grant writes from Europe that he will not think of taking a third term unless the entire American people, irrespective of party, insist that he must take it for the sake of the general good. He is of the opinion that it would be incompatible with his dignity to stand on any lower ground than this.

Third phrase: Grant writes from Africa that he will never consent to be the Republican candidate for the Presidency unless the whole Republican party, North and South, irrespective of race, color or previous condition of servitude, rise up as one man and force the nomination upon him.

Fourth phrase: From the Asiatic shores of the Pacific Grant proclaims that he has an insurmountable repugnance to going into a Republican National Convention, and there scuffling and scrambling for a nomination like an ordinary politician.

Fifth phase: Having traveled from San Francisco to the West Indies, via Philadelphia, Grant sends word from Cuba that he will accept the Chicago nomination against any and all comers, provided it is tendered to him by a large majority on the first ballot.

Sixth phase: Grant forwards tidings from Mexico that he is a candidate for the nomination just like any other candidate, and that he expects to win on the first ballot; and that as soon as he gets home, he shall do all he can to rally his forces by traveling around, making speeches, and button-holing politicians.

Seventh phase: Having at length arrived in Illinois, Grant tells Logan to tell everybody else that if he is not successful at Chicago on the first ballot he shall try a second, and then a third, or even a thirty-third if need be; and shall fight it out on that line till he either captures the nomination, or is carried out of the Convention in a thoroughly battered and beaten condition.

And so mote it be.

HOW HE ROSE.

How Col. Scott Became Vice-President.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* recites the following incident in Col. Scott's career:

Colonel Coott, who is about to retire from the Presidency of the Pennsylvania railroad, has had an experience which, if written out, would read like a romance, notwithstanding the substantial and unromantic achievements of his unprecedented career. His previous training and acquirements marked him as peculiarly fitted for the position of general superintendent. The energy which was developed in every department under his charge, his stimulating every officer and man in the employ to do his best, every one feeling that his chief knew and would appreciate his efforts to do his work in the most efficient manner, his masterly dealing with and suppression of a strike or mutiny in the shops at Altoona soon after his appointment, all proved his admirable adaptability to the station. He undoubtedly felt that there was a position where he could make himself a name and where he might look forward to a successful career, lasting through many years. While still acting as superintendent he had shown in his dealings with officials of rival roads and his grasp of the questions then arising, which only faintly foreshadowed the future, which is now the present, that his capacity was as great for the generalities and the relations of the railway service, then in his infancy, to the ultimate demands of the rapidly developing country, as it was for the administration of the details of a fragment of the great system. His chief, the late J. Edgar Thomson, felt the necessity of having Colonel Scott nearer to him than Altoona, and had laid plans looking to that eventually long before the event occurred, which made it easily accomplished.

Upon the death of Vice President Foster probably no one was more astonished than the subject of this reminiscence that he was marked for the vacancy. When summoned to the presence of Mr. Thomson and told who was to be chosen as the new Vice President, he did not believe it serious or possible. His reply was, "there is an essential qualification for a person to be eligible to this office that I do not possess; the Vice President must be the owner of ten thousand dollars' worth of stock, which has stood in his name for at least six months and not own any stock." Mr. Thomson's reply was that "the Colonel must be mistaken, for two hundred shares of stock had been registered opposite his name for a longer period than the minimum required." The result has proved the wisdom of Mr. Thomson's foresight and choice. The personnel of the road did not lose the services of its capable head, while the world at large has gained the benefits arising from his genius and capacity for projecting and carrying out schemes on the most gigantic scale.

Not a Count.

A man who lived for fourteen years in New York, and passed himself off as Baron de Mainey, died destitute in the German Hospital in New York on the 12th of March. The expenses of his funeral were borne by several persons who believed him to be a genuine scion of the De Mainey family. A careworn woman called at the hospital after his death and told a physician there that she was the dead man's widow, and that he was not the Baron de Mainey at all, nor Dr. Carlos, but plain Charles Haase, a hairdresser of Treves. She asked that the name Carlos be stricken out of the burial certificate and that of Charles Haase be substituted.

IT is the business of every one having a cold to treat it promptly and properly until it is gotten rid of—intelligent experience fortunately presenting a curative in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all coughs and colds—allay any exciting inflamation of the throat or lungs, and remove the distressing symptoms of a sthma or pleurisy.

SMW&W

Weekly Post.

J. F. BARR.....W. SCHOYER.....E. A. MYERS
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
Office—Post Building, No. 145 Wood Street

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1880.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
HON. GEORGE A. JENKS,
OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
COL. R. P. DECHERT,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

The list of members of the Democratic State Committee not having been completed at the State Convention, it is respectfully requested that each member of the committee send his name and P. O. address to the undersigned at Lewisburg, Pa., as soon as possible.

A. H. DILL, Chairman.

THE GOLDEN RULE IN POLITICS.

One of the Republican papers of this city states if the Democrats in Congress allow the appropriations for election deputies to fail, there will be some "decisive action" on the part of HAYES. "The Attorney General regards the employment of the marshals as of great importance in the coming election." No doubt of it. An army of twenty thousand partizan workers, paid for their services ont of the federal treasury, armed with power to make summary arrest, without information or warrant, and selected as these election deputies are, from the roughs and criminal classes of a great city, the Republican leaders undoubtedly deem an element of "great importance in the coming election." That's clear—no one questions it. And then we are told if Congress adjourns "without making provision for these officers"—which means in plain English the cash to pay them fifty dollars each or five dollars a day, Mr. HAYES will call an extra session. Frightful!

MR. HAYES will soon have an opportunity, by the passage of Senator BAYARD'S bill authorizing the appointment of election deputies by the United States Courts, to have at his command all the deputies he may desire. He objected, with the sublimity of inconsistency, to such a measure incorporated in the Little Deficiency bill, because of a "rider," ignoring the fact he himself in Congress voted for the most sweeping political riders, and that his party in Congress had attached them to appropriation bills by the hundred. Of all the shams and boundless cant of the Republican party, and especially of HAYES, this pretended opposition to the "rider" on appropriation bills, is about the most disgusting, and yet there is an audacity of cheek about it that compels one's admiration.

The veto message of the Little Deficiency bill, was well described by a leading Republican Congressman "as the thinnest thing in the way of argument that ever emanated from the White House." It was simply an attempt to administer one of the Fraud's goody-goody lectures to Congress, on its mode of transacting the public business; and it laid down the broad proposition that the Democrats are fearfully and desperately wicked for doing precisely the thing the Republicans established a precedent for, by hundreds of "riders," and for some of the worst of which HAYES voted. No wonder such stuff disgusted his own party in Congress.

Suppose HAYES does call Congress back, in the event of his veto of the pending BAYARD bill, and adjournment by the Democrats without appropriations for the election deputies. He will have to face precisely the same question. The Republicans will possess no such vantage ground as they had at the extra session. The Democrats can safely appeal to the country on the position they will occupy. They do not refuse election deputies, but insist they shall be men of good moral character, residents of their respective precincts, and shall be appointed one from each political party, by the Republican Circuit Courts. Is not that a fair proposition? Is there an honest man in favor of honest election, who will dispute its perfect fairness and justice. That will be the Democratic position. We shall insist for instance, that the power of appointment can be more safety deposited in the hands of Judge MCKENNAN than those of Marshal KERNS, who testified he had appointed 768 deputies for the elections in Philadelphia in 1878, all from the Republican party, that no actual necessity existed for their services, but they were appointed because they were Republican workers. And that was the story every where, only in New York there were added to it the most shocking instances of oppression and cruelty by the notorious DAVENPORT.

We have no fears of going to the country on the refusal of appropriations to the Republican campaign fund—for that is precisely what the deputy marshal appropriations now amount to—if the Returning Board President deems it for the best interests of his party to veto Senator BAYARD'S measure. There is an instinct of fair play and honest dealing among the great masses of the American people that will quickly reach the gist of the question and determine it on its merits. There will be no intricate constitutional or legal questions involved. Only a principle of honest dealing, as plain as the Golden Rule of doing unto others as you would have them do unto you.

THE Nevada Republican Convention met on Tuesday and instructed the delegation for Chicago to vote as a unit for BLAINE as long as his name is before the Convention. The indications are that the Maine-man will also have a walk over in Michigan to-day, while in West Virginia, where ten delegates have been conceded him by his opponents, he will be strongly opposed by SHERMAN'S forces, who seem to have been developing considerable strength recently.

THE KEMBLE PARDONS.

Is Anybody or Any Party Responsible for Anything?

The Philadelphia *Press* congratulates itself that a large number of Republican journals in the State, join with it in the declaration:

That the Republican party *must not be held responsible* for the acts of individuals, and especially for the acts of those who were instrumental in remitting the punishment imposed by Judge Pearson on the persons convicted before him of corrupt solicitation,

This is a novel idea certainly. The Republican party "must not be held responsible for the acts" of those it put in place and power! Will the *Press* please inform us what party is responsible. Certainly not the Democratic or the Greenback or even the old-line Whigs. We do not speak of private or personal acts, but official transactions such as these pardons, which are indelibly stamped on the records of the State, there to remain to the dishonor of the Commonwealth and shame of the people, till the last syllable of recorded time.

The *Press'* plea in arrest of judgment is certainly a very flimsy one, and if allowed would reverse all our standards of political responsibility. The principal is responsible for the acts of his agents. So too a political party is responsible and must be judged by the acts of those to whom it entrusts place and power. This is the essence of all political discussion in this country. Any other doctrine and the people could never make up an issue against incompetent or corrupt officials or administrations. All the party in interest would have to do, would be to declare, as the *Press* does, "we disown "these bad men who have bribed legis- "lators and these Governors and Secre- "taries and Attorney-Generals who have "connived at the crime by setting the "criminals free in defiance of the Con- "stitution and laws: that score is cleared; "but here are some really virtuous men, "copper-bottomed and iron-clad against "corruption, we warrant them, but dear "people remember should they too "fall by the wayside and con- "sort with thieves and bribers, our "holy party must not be held "responsible, and next time we will "try another set!" Does not the *Press* see the absurdities to which its cowardly evasion of responsibility for the acts of its selected agents would lead. If HOYT, QUAY, and their compatriots had performed some meritorious act—had endeavored to redeem some of the pledges by which the Republican party had gulled the people into electing them—the *Press* would have been quick in claiming the honors for its party. Therefore, the present plea of our smart Philadelphia contemporary, that "the Republican party *must* not be held responsible for the acts" of the high officials it nominated over better men and then elected over better men, is dismissed as the height of absurdity. It is as flimsy and thin as KEMBLE'S plea for pardon or the silly reasons HOYT, QUAY and PALMER have put forth for issuing the pardons.

We do not claim that the recent disgraceful and infamous proceedings at Harrisburg have the approval of the masses of the Republican party; far from it; but we do assert, and challenge denial from the *Press*, that they fairly represent the methods and moralities of the CAMERON leaders in this State who control the Republican organization, manage its Conventions, write its platforms and dictate its candidates. And further, that they will continue as the distinguishing characteristics of the Republican party of the State until it has been expelled from power at the State capital. It has been but a few months since the CAMERON crowd stole the Republican State Convention from the honest masses of that party, by processes as infamous as KEMBLE resorted to and HOYT and QUAY palliate and approve. They will do the same thing next year if the occasion arises. It is the essential nature of the beast, ingrained by a generation of evil practices.

We call the attention of the *Press* to specific facts, bearing on its plea the Republican party "*must* not be held responsible." When the Republican Convention of 1878 met, which put in nomination HOYT, STONE and DUNKEL, the attempts of KEMBLE to debauch and corrupt the law-making power of the Commonwealth were well known to all men, and there was a loud call on the Convention by Republicans to express its disapprobation of the crime and the criminals. Hon. CHARLES S. WOLFE of Union county, of the Legislative Investigating and Prosecuting Committees, was a member of the Convention, with the avowed purpose of introducing resolutions on the subject demanded by honest Republicans. KEMBLE and his gang flocked to Harrisburg and obtained control of the Convention, for were they not part and parcel of the CAMERON machine, and is not the CAMERON machine the Republican party? One of KEMBLE'S private counsel, L. W. HALL, was made Chairman of the Convention, for the express purpose of preventing any disapproval of the briberies of his client. When Mr. WOLFE offered his resolution, Chairman HALL at first refused to allow it to be even read, and it was with great difficulty the gallant and indefatigable delegate from Union could obtain for it the courtesy of a reading from the representatives of the Republican party of the Commonwealth. This resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That in view of the developments of corrupt practices in connection with the Riot bill in the last House, we emphatically reaffirm that part of the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention in Lancaster in 1875, and which was adopted by the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg in 1878, which demands "honest men in office—men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it an courage enough to fight it when they find it."

This resolution, so mildly referring to the KEMBLE bribers, was summarily referred by the Convention to the Committee on Resolutions, and suppressed by it, the Convention having previously by the "Hooten gag" taken away from that Committee *the power to make a minority report*, something unprecedented in the annals of political Conventions in the country. Of course all mention of the late legislative corruption was avoided in the platform reported. Having done all this, with the precision of well-oiled machinery, the Convention nominated HOYT for Governor, STONE for Lieutenant Governor, and DUNKEL for Secretary of Internal affairs. After his election HOYT put QUAY and PALMER in office, and thus completed the Pardon Board. It is clear the conspiracy for the pardon of these men, if pardons should be necessary, commenced with the Republican State Convention of 1879.

And further, we would like to hear from Gov. HOYT, under oath, just how much money WM. H. KEMBLE advanced to the campaign fund to secure the election of himself, STONE and DUNKEL. We have heard it put at *ten thousand dollars!*

The Democratic State Convention meet a week after the Republican Convention, and by resolution denounced the legislative corruptionists and demanded their punishment. It nominated DILL, FERTIG and AFRICA for the offices to which HOYT, STONE and DUNKEL were nominated by KEMBLE'S influence and elected by the aid of KEMBLE'S money. If Mr. DILL had been elected Governor there would have been no pardons for the legislative bribers, and Mr. DILL'S Attorney General instead of abdicating his duties and joining in the conspiracy to set the bribers free, would most likely have given vigorous aid to the prosecution.

—Still the Philadelphia *Press* will have it the Republican party is not responsible for this mess of wickedness. Pray who is responsible? The Solid South? The Confederate Brigadiers? The Democratic party? Give the people somebody or some party to club on account of the most infamous and villainous chapter in the history of Pennsylvania since PENN landed on the Delaware two hundred years ago. Whether you do or not, we think they will find a responsible party in the CAMERON-Republican or Republican-CAMERON machine.

IN a party sense, we should be sorry to see anti-third term carried to the extent of throwing GRANT overboard, as we consider him the easiest man to beat, but we cannot ignore the fact that it is the healthiest and most cheerful feature of the present political outlook. That GRANT was above and beyond comparison the idol of the people cannot be questioned, and for whom many were willing to surrender the unrestricted control of public affairs. Yet there appears even against this great captain, a sufficient number of reflecting and conservative men in the Republican organization to cry halt, and protest against a violation of the tradition of the country. It looks as if party and the possession of offices had not utterly demoralibed the masses, but that principle should be recognized and defended at any cost. In that sense it should be encouraged.

THE Tariff bills, approved by the Ways and Means Committee, of which we have hitherto printed abstracts, were reported to the House Tuesday, but all accounts agree they stand no chance of passing that branch, let alone the Senate, at this session. It is said at least fifty members desire to define their positions, and if the discussion once commences it will be interminable. As two-thirds of the House is anxious to adjourn this month, it is certain the subject will be sent over to the next session in a summary manner, cutting off debate, which will be the best disposition of it, for it can then be considered regardless of Presidential complications. There were three bills reported yesterday, viz: one on sugar, one on hoop, band and scroll iron, and one on paper, pulp, and miscellaneous articles. There were majority and minority reports on hoop iron.

THE members of the Democratic State Committee elected from the various Senatorial districts, should at once send their postoffice address to the Chairman of the State Committee, Hon. A. H. DILL, at Lewisburg, Union county, Pa. Mr. DILL has called a meeting of the committee appointed by the State Convention to adjust differences in the party in Philadelphia, at the Girard House in that city, on Friday, May 21, at 8 P. M. This committee consists of Messrs. DILL, STENGER, SPEER, GIBSON, JENKS and MUTCHLER. There is an earnest desire in Philadelphia to get matters in ship-shape, so that the work of the campaign may commence at once. We look to see Philadelphia do better this fall by the Democracy than it has done for twelve years past.

THE celebrated YOCUM-CURTIN contest, from the Clearfield district of this State, was determined by the House Tuesday after a brief debate, in favor of the sitting member, Mr. YOCUM, Greenbacker. A majority of the Committee reported in favor of a new election, but there were minority reports sustaining the right of YOCUM and CURTIN to the seat. The test vote on Mr. SPRINGER'S motion declaring YOCUM *not* entitled to the seat, stood 75 yeas to 115 nays. This decision in a political sense will harmonize the Democracy of the district, and we have no doubt this fall it will roll up its accustomed majority of four or five thousand, and we think it altogether likely for no less a person than A. H. DILL of Union, for Congress.

THE Ways and Means Committee of the House is considering the question of adjournment. Two dates are suggested, May 24 and May 31, and the committee will vote on them to-morrow. Unless an adjournment is secured before the meeting of the Chicago Convention, June 3d, Congress is not likely to adjourn for a month. Both sides are anxious to adjourn this month, as four-fifths of the Congressmen have little undertakings on hand in the way of renominations. Their political fences need attending to.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

LET the Republicans cease from wrangling and give us that good man Returning Board HAYES as a candidate.

IT looks very much as if our genial and accomplished young Senator, to put it in a western way, had bitten off more than he can chaw.

PUDDLER MILES is said to be after the seat of ERRETT, the useless and unornamental. He would make a better Congressman than ERRETT by a long shot.

BLONDIN'S balancing over the yawning gulf at Niagara isn't a circumstance to the way a certain afternoon paper on Fifth avenue is straddling the GRANT-BLAINE question. No need to mention names.

THE Senate Committee in their report, rather get the Rhode Island disfranchisers by the hair, and the Providence *Press* says: "The State cannot afford to lose a Republican representative in Congress and in the Electoral College. It will not; but will rather enlarge the franchise." That is all that is wanted.

THE Workingmen will please prepare for the quadrennial gulling to which they are subjected in this neck of woods every four years on the tariff question. In about six weeks we will reach the British gold argument, and then hurrah for the big procession of "our struggling trades and industries."

THE GRANT clubs throughout the country are beginning to grow anxious at the prospects of their man, and wonder how they are to get their money back. The great parades and triumphal arches cost money, and it was anticipated at the time, that no objection would be made to ULYSSES for the Presidency, when we would have been all happy. It was ever thus from childhood's hour.

THURLOW WEED was once considered an oracle in the Whig and Republican parties, and consulted by the leading lights on the most important affairs of State. He is still able to give advice to his political brethern, and warns them against trusting GRANT as a Presidential candidate. This is rather unkind treatment of the second Washington, the savior of his country, the guest of all nations, and the idol of the truly loyal. Why shall he be so soon laid aside for a charlatan in politics, who never shouldered a musket much less set a squadron in the field. But such is the ingratitude of Republics and Republicans. Poor GRANT.

THE Board of Directors of the Reform School met on Monday at the office of the institution, on Fourth street, and re-elected Mr. SHALLENBERGER as Superintendent for the ensuing year, but on learning that a minority of the Board demanded a change immediately handed in his resignation, which was accepted, and Mr. QUAY, present clerk, was unanimously elected Superintendent. The balance of the officers of the institution remain as they were. The schools at Morganza were never in a more flourishing condition than they are at present, which will doubtless be maintained by the new Superintendent.

THE constitution of the German Empire, adopted April 16, 1871, declares that all the states of Germany form "an eternal union for the protection of the realm and for the care and welfare of the German people." The effort of BISMARCK to take away the privileges of the free cities of Hamburg, Lubeck and Bremen, does not look as if he had a very great regard for that constitution. BISMARCK'S program of centralization is driving the bone and sinew of the German Empire to this country. The Germans in the United States are gradually perceiving that if they continue to be free from the Bismarckian process they must cut loose *en masse* from the Republican party.

A GOOD point is made against Mr. HAYES and a good many other people, about the inconsistency of the *De Facto* in insisting that colored cadets at West Point shall be treated, socially, just as white cadets are treated, while he himself imposes on FREDERICK DOUGLAS, the mulatto Marshal in Washington, a condition of degradation never imposed on a Marshal of the District before, namely, that he shall not perform the traditional office of the Marshal in introducing guests at the White House. This was a condition of Mr. DOUGLASS' appointment, and we suppose unavoidable, but then the everlasting cant should cease.

THE managers of the Reform School complain of daily importunities by parents and guardians for the release of children who have been committed for trifling offenses, under the impression they can be returned at their pleasure or when the committing magistrate consents to their release. This error should be corrected by committing magistrates, and the parties complaining about the incorrigibility of ten year old children, informed they cannot use the institution for the mere purpose of frightening their infants, but that they absolutely part with all controll of their children until they are twenty-one, if the managers of the Reform School so declare. Were this fact more generally known there would be fewer commitments and many tears saved to anxious mothers who yearn for their darlings, who were surrendered to the State because they would not go to school or some other trifling offence.

THE two-hundreth anniversary of the foundation of Pennsylvania is approaching and a general celebration is in order. The Philadelphia *Ledger* wants to make the occasion an imposing one, and enlist in its celebration all the varied interests of the State. It says with a great deal of truth that "State pride in Pennsylvania is a very reticent feeling, and Pennsylvanians are not noted, as all New England is, for their discussions or insistance on a memorable past." Yet no event in the way of colonization in the history of the continent was more important than the founding of Pennsylvania by deeds of peace. PENN'S grant from the crown bears date January 5th, 1681. He arried off Cape May in the ship Welcome, October 24, 1682, and his landing at Chester was on October 29, O. S., which corresponds to November 8. There is some difference as to dates, but the celebration would properly come about the time indicated. There is ample time for preparation.

FOUR States have held State Conventions this week, viz: Nevada, Michigan, West Virginia and Florida, electing 34 BLAINE delegates and 12 GRANT, allowing GRANT 4 from Michigan. There remain to be elected 106 delegates in six States and three Territories next week and the week after. Illinois will elect 46 of these delegates next Wednesday, and that will probably be the determining point of the canvass. The New York *Herald* has made a close study of results which we annex, amended by the addition of delegates chosen in the four States that have held Conventions this week:

Whole number of delegates	756
Number yet to be chosen	106
Number elected	650
Necessary to a choice	379

	As Instructed.	As they Stand.
For Grant	303	267
For Blaine	226	248
For Sherman	68	90
For Washburne	13	13
For Edmunds	40	32
Grant over Blaine	77	19
All over Grant	44	116

This is not an altogether encouraging showing for the Third-Termers. Of the States yet to elect, GRANT will probably carry Alabama, Louisiana and Nebraska, while BLAINE'S chances are best in the three Territories to elect and in Colorado and Minnesota. Illinois is a stand-off, with the chances in favor of GRANT.

THE REPUBLICAN SITUATION just now has its peculiar and doubtful phases. The pivotal point of the contest is the Illinois convention of Wednesday next, and the ninety-two delegates from Chicago, or rather Cook county, will probably determine the action of the State Convention, which will be composed of over 600 delegates. The Cook County Convention yesterday disrupted, and the deuce generally is to play. There were in the convention 84 Grant men, 63 Washburne and 31 for Blaine. A union of the two latter factions gave a small majority over Grant, and his 84 disciples bolted, after having injudiciously surrendered their credentials. Both sides elected delegates to the State Convention. The union against Grant is explained by the fact that his old friend's (Washburn's) delegates were anti-third-term Germans, who do not sympathize with the ex-Minister in his devotion to the Imperial family. They used Washburn's name to club the third term idea at the polls, and then by fusing with the meagre Blaine party had a majority in the County Convention. Pretty smart operation; especially to play it so fine on the retiring Ulysses who will not accept the Presidency—no never—not to save his imperriled country first and the Republican party next. There is one chance yet left for the Third Termers. They claim to have a majority of the State Convention outside of Chicago, and if so will make short work of the monstrous ingrates who engineered a successful coalition—a sort of lager and baked beans, Yankee and Dutchman mixture—against the preserver of the Republic. The end is not yet, and there promises to be a fiercer fight at Springfield, Illinois, next week than has been witnessed in any State Convention of either party. It will be a fight for the Republican nomination for President. Hayes had better hold the troops in readiness.

AN exchange tells of a beef-packing establishment at Rockport, Texas, owned and managed by Northern men, which kills an average of 31,500 beeves a year. Every part of the beef is utilized, even to the tufts of the tails, which are preserved and sold for the making of ladies' frizzes! The blood flows into tanks and is dressed and sold for two cents a pound for the manufacture of fertilizers. The lean beef is boiled and canned in two pound tins. The hides are salted and sold green. The fatty matter is extracted and goes to tallow. The bones are boiled to a pulp to extract the fatty matter, which goes to tallow, and the dry bones, mainly phosphate of lime, are sold for fertirlizing at one cent per pound. The feet are cut off at the knee, and from the beef neats' foot oil is extracted. The horny part of the foot, the shin bone and knuckle bones are extracted and sold for the manufacture of domestic ivory. The hornes are piled up until the pith becomes loose, and this is added to the fetilizers and the bones sold for the manufacture. Every atom of the animal is profitably used.

THE retired list of the United States army is quite respectable in its proportions, and the amount paid is very considerable. From a statement just prepared at the office of the adjutant-general, it is shown that there are five major-generals, eighteen brigadier-generals, fifty-nine colonels, thirty-four lieutenant-colonels, forty-nine majors, one hundred and forty-three captains, seventy-seven first lieutenants, fifteen second lieutenants and eight chaplains on the retired list. Up to December 31 last the aggregate amount paid to these officers from the date of being placed on the retired list was $5,910,378. The largest annual pay for a retired major-general is $5,625; to a brigadier-general $4,125; to a colonel $3,375; to a lieutenant-colonel 3,060; to a major $2,622; to a captain $2,100; to a first lieutenant-$1,470 50; to a second lieutenant $1470 51; to a chaplain $2,890. The larger majority in all the grades receive the largest pay. It should be stated that the number of major-generals on the retired list has been reduced to four by the death within the last few days of General Heintzelman.

MR. HAYES of the White House, has been indorsed at last individually and collectively. A great many Republican Conventions have passed him by, but the General Conference of the M. E. Church at Cincinnati, came up to the work bravely yesterday. Mr. Hayes was not praised for his civil service reform, for his vetoes, for his opposition to riders, for his rewards and hush money lavished on the Presidential thieves. Not a bit of it. He is indorsed because he won't allow wine at the White House receptions. General Washington never won praise of this sort, and from the stand-point of the General Conference Mr. Hayes must be a greater man than the Father of his Country. Secretary Evarts who insisted on light wines for the foreign ministers does not come within the scope of the praise it is purely a family and not an administrative indorsement.

THE lordly Roscoe meets the disaffection in his delegation in a characteristic way, by denouncing the three State Senators who made anti-Grant speeches last week as traitors to the party. He intimates pretty loudly the unit rule will be enforced against them, as well as against the seceders in this State. This promises to be the question of questions at the outset of the Chicago Convention. If the Grant people have the majority they will enforce the unit rule, and if they have the temporary chairman, as they will have, they will use his powers to enforce it. Russell Errett insists there is no defection in the Pennsylvania delegation, and that the whole bobbery is merely, as suggested by THE POST, a "pinch." Yet if there is no defection it is a little singular Don Cameron should be in Philadelphia mending his fences and securing lines of retreat, to use granger and warlike illustrations.

THE Philadelphia *Press* whilst commenting sharply upon the political course of ex-Governor Curtin gives him encouragement in the following:

There never was a more gallant or more courtly political knight in Pennsylvania than this same Andrew Gregg Curtin, the political Admirable Crichton of twenty years ago, nor one who had as strong a hold upon the popular heart, or for whom men in their affection would have dared more. The day was when Curtin's name was mingled with the battle shout of every one of the half million men Pennsylvania sent to the war, and was remembered in the prayers of the mothers and wives they had left behind them. There was no office then the people of Pennsylvania thought too high for him, and which he might not have achieved had their voice decided results. And later still, when he returned from a political exile which was not altogether voluntary, Pennsylvania gave him a welcome such as she never accorded to another of her sons.

THE Republican Convention of Maryland acted curiously even for the times. Its record shows that it declared in favor of Blaine by a vote of 86 to 14; then it voted down an anti-third term resolution, and finally it capped the climax by electing a majority of the delegates in favor of Grant. Cresswell, Grant's P. M. G. is one of the delegates. He is the father of the star route system, and was one of the most accomplished thieves of the era.

THE great Cincinnati musical festival—the first of the series of May festivals—will take place on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st day of this month—next week. There is every probability that the approaching festival will take rank with the greatest musical events in the world's history, and those persons who can attend are to be congratulated.

GLASS AND NAILS.

A Drop from $4 to $3.25 per Keg in Nails.

The Window Glass Factories to Shut down for Ninety Days.

The depression reaches the window glass as well as the iron and nail trade, judging from the action of the National Window Glass Association, which met in special session at the Monongahela House Wednesday to consider the condition of the trade and to determine what action, if any, was necessary to keep prices up to the present rate. There was a fair representation of the Association present, Edward L. Day, of Kent, O., presiding, and Joseph Abel acting as secretary. The meeting was held with closed doors, as it was not desired to have the discussion which would likely take place be made public.

A resolution to reduce the card rate by increasing the discount, was voted down almost unanimously.

The next proposition was to order a complete shut down in all the works under the control of the Association. During the discussion of this proposition, the fact was brought out that there was a large amount of glass in sight, perhaps more than enough to supply the demand during the summer months. In order to get it worked off, a resolution providing for a shut down from the first of June until the first of September, was adopted, with but little opposition. There is an exception to this, in the interest of four new concerns which have started up during the year. They will be allowed to run if they want to.

The blowers are all reported as being in favor of the shut down, as it will give them a chance to rest during the hot weather, and insure steady work in the fall. It has been usual to stop during the month of August, but not through the others. The works would all run right along, not even stopping one month, if there was a demand for the stock. It seemed to be the unanimous opinion of those present that a shut down of this kind was the only salvation for the business. If stocks were allowed to accumulate now while there is no demand, and expenses go on without corresponding income, nothing but a panic would await them at the opening of the fall trade.

It was impossible to get the figures showing the amount of glass on hand, but it is said to be large, the boom having failed to clear out the stock of glass as it did of iron. Besides this, building is not nearly as active as was anticipated in the early spring. The demand for glass of all classes was very active at the opening of the spring trade, but quickly fell off, and is now very dull. It is confidently expected that this action of the Association will have the effect of keeping prices up to what they are now, and of increasing the demand sufficiently to allow the accumulation of stock to be worked off. The manufacturers not in the Association are expected to be rendered powerless to defeat these plans by their blowers refusing to work during the shut down.

NAILS DROP FROM $4 TO $3 25.

The Western Nail Association also met in this city yesterday and reduced the card rates on nails from $4 to $3 25 per keg. They also adopted a resolution providing that all factories shall remain idle two weeks out of the three weeks commencing Monday, May 17, when the new card takes effect. This leaves it optional with the manufacturers as to which two weeks of the three they shall remain idle.

The meeting was very largely attended and the opposition to the reduction was very decided. Indeed, it was reported that the motion to reduce was carried by a bare majority of one. Certain manufacturers argue that people who want nails will buy them at $4 per keg as quickly as at $3 25. They declare that the depression in the trade, lately, has been the result of newspaper articles which "bear" the market. When iron was reduced to 2½ cents telegraphic reports were sent out from Pittsburgh that nails would drop within a week or two and buyers from all parts of the country held off in the hope of buying at reduced prices. Had the association fought nobly for $4 00, buyers would presently see that the trade was firm and business would become as brisk at the $4 00 card rate as it will at $3 25 rate. Manufacturers say there is but very little if any money in nails at the latter price, and quite a number of mills will remain idle for weeks yet.

SIMPSON AND INGERSOLL.

The Christian Bishop and Infidel Chief Last Sunday.

They Both Address Immense Crowds at Cincinnati.

[Cincinnati Enquirer of Monday.]

BISHOP SIMPSON AT MUSIC HALL.

Music Hall never had a larger or finer audience than that which gathered there yesterday at the People's Church to listen to Bishop Simpson, the eloquent and noted divine of the Methodist Church. The stage seats for the musical festival are in place and the hall in condition to be packed to its utmost capacity, and it was packed. By four o'clock probably seven thousand people were in the hall. In the lobbies and aisles on every floor they stood, ladies as well as gentlemen, and stood patiently through the hour's service.

Bishop Simpson was evidently inspired by the occasion, as well he might have been. An audience of seven thousand people! Such an audience no man ever before in this country addressed upon such a theme. The grand old man came nobly yet prayerfully to the task, and well he did it. His voice at first was low, compared with the work which it was expected to accomplish, but as he warmed in the enthusiasm of the work his voice grew stronger and louder. Of the seven thousand people there but few complained after the first ten minutes of being unable to hear.

To say that the sermon was carefully listened to would be an unnecessary waste of words. Every ear was strained to catch the words as they fell from the lips of the eloquent speaker, and more than once the audience, forgetting the proprieties and that the sanctity of these Christian services hallowed the place, broke out into applause. The text was Isaiah, 42d chap., 4th verse:

"He shall not fail nor be discouraged, till he have set judgment in the earth; and the isles shall wait for his law."

INFIDEL BOB AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

[Cincinnati Commercial of Monday.]

While thousands were attracted to Music Hall, to hear the Gospel of salvation, the story of the Savior of the world, and the power and glory of Christianity, told by the eloquent Bishop Simpson, and the magnificent audience of seven thousand people joined in singing praises to the Great God on High, and became deeply impressed with the story of the cross—there appeared at Pike's Opera House in the evening a man from the praises of Illinois whose name as an orator and opponent of Christianity is as wide as the universe itself. One depicting in glowing pictures the beauties of the religion of the world, the other denouncing and assailing it! At an early hour Pike's Opera House entrance was besieged by people eager to gain admission and secure desirable seats, and by the time the lecturer appeared on the platform every seat in the house, including the balcony and gallery, was occupied, and hundreds stood in the aisles. It is safe to estimate the audience at fully two thousand. Colonel Ingersoll was greeted with hearty and prolonged applause, and throughout his lecture, which consumed about two hours and a half, the large audience seemed to be entranced with the eloquence of the speaker, and at times when the latter, in his own inimitable way, eloquently presented some of his glowing picturers, the applause or laughter would be spantaneous and hearty. Quite a number of ladies graced the assemblage with their presence.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

A Dastardly Plot to Kill the Spanish Consul General in New York.

An Infernal Machine Which Fails to do its Work.

NEW YORK, May 12—A dastardly attempt was made to-day by some party or parties at present unknown, to kill the Spanish Consul General, Hypolito D. Uuriarte, by means of an infernal machine. It appears that when his letters were brought into his office this morning among them was a package about eight inches long and three in width. After examining the letter at his desk the Consul took the package, which was done up in a brown paper box, to the table to open it. He used his penknife to do so, and immediately after he took the cover off the box there was a loud explosion and some balls of fire shot out of the box burning the carpet and the Consul's coat and scorching his hands, but otherwise doing no further damage. Examination showed that its purpose was to kill the persons who opened it. Inside of it was a quantity of gunpowder, a large percussion cap and what is supposed to be nitroglycerine. The top of the box was so fastened that when taken off a friction would be caused and probably the sparks of fire created sufficient to set off the contents of the box. The package was addressed "Chevalier. Hypolito D. Uriarte, Consul General's Office, Broadway, New York." It was postmarked Philadelphia. Private detectives have been set to work on the case. The Consul General has no idea as to who sent him the deadly package, but thinks it a Cuban plot to destroy the life of a Spanish official.

STATE COMMITTEE.

Names of Members—Districts without Appointments.

The list of members of the Democratic State Central Committee has finally been made up by George W. Guthrie, Esq., from the names handed to him by delegates to the recent Democratic State Convention while he was officiating as Secretary. Following is the list:

1—John W. Gallagher,	24—H. H. Leisenring.
2—Martin Killackey,	25—A. J. Hughes.
3—Thos. Maher, Jr.,	27—D. C. Dessinger.
5—Geo. W. Kelley,	28—Dr. Ed. H. Gerry,
6—Thos. McGowan,	30—M. J. Cleary,
7—John J. McDevitt,	31—E. P. Titzell,
8—Chas. L. Swope,	32—S. C. Wagner,
9—Wm. P. Ladomus,	35—Thos. H. Greevy,
11—Henry C. G. Raber,	38—Dr. Jas. E. Blaine,
12—Albrecht Kneule,	39—Dr. W. J. K. Kline,
13—Geo. Diller,	40—Porter S. Newmyer,
14—M. S. Moore,	41—Dr. R. P. Marshall,
15—J. F. Klugh,	42—T. D. Casey,
16—Const. J. Erdman,	43—Ed. F. Houston,
17—B. M. Strouse,	44—C. C. Kelley,
18—Reuben P. Micke,	45—Jas. W. Patterson,
20—J. J. O'Boyle,	46—C. B. Hurst,
21—M. W. Brittain,	47—Walter Pierce,
22—A. G. Brodhead,	48—G. W. Parmlee,
23—Wm. M. Plat"	50—James H. Caldwell.

Delegates from the following Senatorial districts failed to hand in names to the officers of the Harrisburg Convention, and of course no appointments were made, viz: Fourth district, several wards in Philadelphia; Tenth district, Bucks county; Nineteenth district, Chester county; Twenty-sixth district, Susquehanna and Wayne; Twenty-ninth district, a portion of Schuylkill; Thirty-third district, Franklin and Huntingdon; Thirty-fourth district, Clarion, Clearfield and Center; Thirty-sixth district, Somerset, Bedford and Fulton; Thirty-seventh district, Indiana and Jefferson; Forty-ninth district, Erie county. Delegates to the State Convention from these districts should forward names of gentlemen to be appointed on the Committee to George W. Guthrie, Esq., and to Hon. A. H. Dill, Lewisburg, Union county, Pa.

Boils, pimples on face, salt rheum, old sores, and all cutaneous eruptions disappear like magic when "Lindsey's Blood Searcher" is used.

PARTY POLITICS.

Blaine's Strategy to Defeat the Strong Man.

Rajah Errett on the Breach in Pennsylvania.

NEWS FROM HEADQUARTERS

FIGURES ON THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1880.—The followers of the different political candidates are all playing the game of bluff. Postmaster General Creswell figures out 395 votes for Grant already elected, including 42 counted for Illinois, or ten more than enough to nominate. The Blaine men say Grant is swamped, and at the Sherman Bureau the word is that neither Grant nor Blaine can win, and that Sherman must come in the winner. It is reported to-night that the Blaine men have all the money they want, and that Jay Gould and Syndicate are backing them. Senator Edmunds says the fight has now narrowed down to Grant and Blaine, and that the only course to pursue is to rally to the support of Grant.

The following dispatch concerning the outcome of the Michigan Republican Convention was received at the Blaine headquarters to-night:

DETROIT, May 12.

A wonderful Convention. All our way. The Blaine resolution passed unanimously. A delegation of first-class men all pledge. A complete triumph.

EUGENE HALE.

WEST VIRGINIA.

THE BLAINE MEN FORCE THE UNIT RULE OVER THE SHERMAN MEN.

WHEELING, May 12.—The Republican State Convention, largely attended, met here to-day. After temporary organization, Hon. C. D. Hubbard of Ohio county, was elected permanent Chairman and J. J. Hentzel was chosen permanent Secretary. Mr. Hubbard in taking the chair made an enthusiastic speech in favor of Blaine, and said he hoped the Convention would select delegates who would be unanimous for the plumed Knight. The several committees reported, including the Committee on Resolutions.

The resolutions reported are lengthy and of the usual character, except that they indorse Hayes' administration. The concluding resolution of the series is as follows:

Resolved, That the delegates at large to the Chicago Convention; who may be appointed by this Convention are instructed to cast the vote of the State of West Virginia in that Convention for the Hon. James G. Blaine of Maine, as the first choice of the Republicans of this State.

The following substitute was offered by Mr. Hagans for this resolution.

Resolved, That the delegates selected by this Covention to represent West Virginia in the National Republican Convention at Chicago, on the second of June prox, be and they are hereby, instructed to vote for the nomination of Hon. James G. Blaine of Maine, as the Republican candidate for President of the United States, and to use all legitimate, fair and honorable means to secure his nomination.

The substitute caused the Sherman men to spring to their feet, but the Blaine men being overwhelmingly preponderant the resolutions and the substitute were adopted.

A resolution was then offered that the Convention elect the ten delegates to the Chicago Convention. This was opposed by the Sherman men as it prevented the Congressional districts from selecting their own delegates. After a long and sharp debate consuming the entire afternoon the resolution was adopted, the announcement of the vote being greeted with tremendous cheers from the Blaine side of the house. The Convention then took a recess until 7:30 P. M.

Convention reassembled at 7:30 P. M. The delegates of the first and second Districts were represented by the chairmen of the District Conventions, and were elected. Being all Blaine men, the tug of war came, however, when the third District was called upon to report the Sherman men presented a majority report, and the Blaine men a minority report. A Blaine delegate moved the adoption of the minority report, and then commenced a long and heated debate. Amos Dye, of Cabell county, was speaking in favor of the adoption of the minority report when a Blaine delegate interrupting him inquired: "Will the delegates named in your report if elected vote at Chicago in accordance with the instructions of this Convention." Mr. Dye replied with some warmth and in an excited manner. If the gentleman means to inquire if our "delegation will vote for Blaine I answer him emphatically, no. And, further, if we are smothered in this Convention to-night we will send our delegates in spite of you, and appeal to the National Convention for recognition." This assertion caused quite a commotion and the proceedings for a time were very boisterous. The minority report was finally adopted. The Convention instructs for Blaine.

The delegates are also instructed to support Gen. Nathan Goff, Jr., of this State, as a candidate for Vice President. The Convention at 12 o'clock adjourned *sine di.*

MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS.

BLAINE CAPTURES THE DELEGATION TO CHICAGO.

DETROIT, MICH., May 12.—The Republican State Convention assembled at ten o'clock this forenoon, and was called to order by James McMillan, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. Capt. E. P. Allen of Ypsilanti, was chosen temporary Chairman. After the appointment of the usual preliminary committees the Convention took a recess till afternoon.

The Convention re-assembled this afternoon. The temporary officers were continued as permanent. Prof. Moses Levit Taylor of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted his report. The first resolution pays a glowing tribute to the late Zack Chandler, and the second refers to the principals of the Republican party. The third and fourth are as follows:

Third, That the choice of the Republicans of Michigan for President is James G. Blaine. The delegates chosen this day to the Chicago Convention are requested to use all proper efforts to secure his nomination.

Fourth, That we pledge our cordial and hearty support to the nominees of the National Republican Convention at Chicago.

The expression in favor of Blaine was received with prolonged applause and cheers. A resolution recommending Senator Ferry as a candidate for Vice President was adopted and an anti-third term resolve was tabled. Delegates with certainty—are strong Blaine men and will support him as long as there is a prospect of his success.

WISCONSIN DEMOCRATS.

AN UNINSTRUCTED DELEGATION GOES TO CINCINNATI.

MADISON, WIS., May 12.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order at noon by Gen. A. C. Perkinson Chairman of the Democratic Committee. Dr. J. B. Whiting of Janesville, was made temporary chairman, and W. A. Walker secretary. After the appointment of a permanent Committee by the chair, the Convention took a recess until three A. M.

Upon reassembling at three o'clock, the Committee on Credentials reported a list of delegates of five counties unrepresented, many delegates holding one to two proxies. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following permanent officers: Chairman, Jno. W. Carey of Milwaukee: Secretary, M. A. Walker, H. C. Slon, Hugh Ryan. The Committee on Resolutions, through its Chairman, reported a series of resolutions. The first recites that the union of the States is perpetual and indissoluble, and to these principles the Democracy pledges itself. The second resolution that the United States is a nation and bespeaks for as such constantly enlarging sphere. The third accords to the states certain undefined powers, but the motion has proper supervision over all interstate and international affairs, thus securing a union without despotism and liberty without secession. The fourth denounces the heresy of the late civil war, also the opposite heresy of Centralism. The fifth declares the national debt binding on the whole nation. The sixth refers to the rebel war claims and bitterly denounces them in every form. The seventh recognizes gold and silver coin as legal tenders under the Constitution, and says that all paper currency should be of equal value and at par value with coin, and declares for the unit of value established by the fathers. The eighth commends the Democratic Congress for retrenchment of expenditure and taxation, thus materially improving the condition of our material affairs; the ninth praises the volunteer soldiers in the late war; the tenth asserts the right of the people to free ballot, and exclaim against troops at the polls as a blow at the foundation of self-government; the eleventh claims that Mr. Hayes hold his office without title. Delegates from the different Congressional districts were then chosen. The delegates are uninstructed.

FLORIDA.

INSTRUCTED TO VOTE AS A UNIT FOR GRANT AND SETTLE.

GAINESVILLE, FLA., May 12.—The Republican State Convention met at noon. After temporary organization W. H. Hicks offered the following resolution which passed without opposition.

Resolved,—By the Republicans of Florida in State Convention assembled that the delegates elected to the Chicago Convention be and they are hereby instructed to vote as unit for President and Vice President of the United States and to cast the vote of Florida for U. S. Grant for President so long as he is a candidate before that Convention for Thomas Settle for Vice President. After the appointment of Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization the Convention took a recess until five o'clock.

DON CAMERON'S PICKLE.

THE DANGER OF WRECKING HIS POLITICAL FUTURE.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Private advices from Philadelphia represent that Senator Don Cameron is in a good deal of a pickle. He is young and ambitious in political life, and, above all things, anxious to retain the hold upon Pennsylvania which he inherited from his father. He is in a position now that may wreck his future hopes and lose him control of the State. His position is peculiarly embarrassing, and grows worse daily with the growth of the anti-third term sentiment. If he fails to hold the delegation together his power and prestige is broken. On the other hand, he can not abandon Grant. He must fight the battle through. It is said by leading Pennsylvanians here that the only thing which can now save Cameron is the withdrawal of Grant. That would let him (Cameron) out of a bad scrape, and save him from the impending dethronement as master of Pennsylvania politics. There is a good deal of sympathy for Cameron here, and regrets are expressed that he has gone so far into the third-term business that he can not retreat. He is building a forty-thousand-dollar residence here, and evidently looks forward to a long lease of political life. His position just now is rated as extrahazardous.

PERFECTLY UNRELIABLE.

WHAT BLAINE THINKS, CAMERON IS DOING AND CONKLING SAYS.

[Washington Special.]

Blaine is satisfied, if Grant carries the Illinois Convention, that his nomination is assured beyond controversy. It is to prevent this that he is getting hold of the State Convention, which induced him to ally himself with most disreputable pot-house politicians, and if violence had been necessary the strikers were on hand to have gone to the extent of blood-letting.

Senator Cameron is still in Philadelphia. The much-talked-of kick of McManes, the Philadelphia boss, is now thought to be a movement on his part to get control of the Philadelphia patronage in case General Grant is elected, and he wants Cameron to executed a contract to that end.

Ex-Postmaster General Creswell says to-night that Grant will positively have twelve of the Maryland delegation, and he should not be surprised before the date of the Convention if he had them all.

Senator Conkling reiterated to-day that he was satisfied Grant would be nominated at Chicago, and the breeze being made by Blaine followers makes no impression on him at all. He regards Blaine out of the race pratically, but at this stage of the political game admits that he can worry the timid a little, a good deal like a horse-fly trying to eat a horse up at one attack. The horse will whisk his tail at the right time and assert his authority and strength.

THE CAMERON DYNASTY.

HOW IT IS TREMBLING TO ITS FALL—POSSIBLY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—A complete revolution has come over the Republicans of this city and State within a few days. Hayes' vetoes cannot stop its progress, nor can Don Cameron's tactics or purse squelch it successfully. The greatest blow the corrupt managers of the Republican party of Pennsylvania ever sustained was the conviction and just sentence of the bribery conspirators, who, through the grace of a few men as corrupt as themselves, and a hundred times more servile, were turned loose upon the community before they had paid the penalty of their crimes.

Gov. Hoyt has damned himself forever in the estimation of honest men. Ex-Gov. Hartranft, postmaster under a fraudulent Administration, was bold enough to declare, a day or two ago, that he'd be d—d if he would have acted the part Hoyt did.

The Republican party could not afford to lose Kemble, however, and on the streets of Philadelphia it is openly asserted that a good round sum of money—enough to purchase several score of Congressmen in the days of Grant's administration—has been pledged by the freed convicts to aid the cause of the party of so-called "moral reform and progress." One of the reasons urged in support of the pardons is that Don Cameron could not afford to allow these pliant tools of his to suffer in durance vile. Grow, venerable in appearance and honest at heart, though about as radical as they make men politically, was at the Girard house to-day, and though declining to be interviewed, did not hesitate to say that the political contest in Pennsylvania this years would be as close as it is to be exciting.

THE LAST ONE.

A REPORTED CONFERENCE WITH TILDEN ON SUNDAY LAST.

[Washington Post.]

NEW YORK, May 10.—Yesterday afternoon Speaker Randall, Mr. William L. Scott of Erie, Pa., and Mr. Henry Watterson paid Mr. Tilden a visit together, and remained with him several hours. Toward sunset Mr. Tilden and Mr. Watterson took a drive in Central Park. The few other visitors were denied admission to the Gramarcy Park house on the plea that Mr. Tilden was particularly engaged. Speaker Randall arrived from Washington in the morning and returned to-night. Mr. Watterson was invisible at the Everett house this evening, being fatigued. Mr. Scott had not returned to the Fifth Avenue hotel at a late hour. It was rumored at the Manhattan Club this evening, where the interview of Mr. Tilden's three truest aids with their chief soon became known, and was made the topic of conversatton, that Mr. Tilden, since the Ohio Convention, had determined to prepare a letter of withdrawal, with power of attorney of his Cincinnati delegates to name the delegate, and that William L. Scott was to hold that power in blank. Failing to find either Mr. Scott or Mr. Watterson, Mr. Randall found Col. Pelton at the Everett House. A dialogue followed, but nothing could be elicited from Pelton.

ERRETT ON THE BREACH.

HE THINKS CAMERON WILL HOLD THE PHILADELPHIA BOYS LEVEL.

[Washington Special Baltimore Gazette.]

Representive Russell Errett, of Pittsburgh, one of the confidential friends of Don Cameron; and the chairman of the Harrisburg Republican Convention, said to-day that Senator Cameron would have no difficulty in fixing up the broken ranks in Pennsylvania, and that the Philadelphia delegation, who are threatened to revolt, only want to compel him to make terms with them for some of the State, county and Government offices. They are afraid that if Grant is nominated certain leading Philadelphians, who are and have been near Grant will control the patronage, and McManes demands that it shall be put down in black and white, who is to have it if Grant gets back to the White House. The truth about the Philadelphia delegation is summed up as follows: McManes has never taken a position in favor of Blaine. Col. Quay, another delegate from Philadelphia, has been entertaining Cameron at his house for two days and will do as the Senator wishes in this as in all other matters. W. S. Douglass is also counted confidently for Cameron. Recorder Lane, who is close to Col. Quay, will not desert his chief, and has declared his allegiance to the young Senator, and his deputy recorder, Mr. Powers, another delegate, is also safe for Grant. Mr. S. Smith holds a government position and will stick to Cameron like a leech. Ex-Sheriff Leeds is nothing if not a Cameron man, and he will be sure not to revolt; Mr. Rowan will stick for his first and only choice—Grant. In short the only part of the Philadelphia delegation likely to go against Cameron is composed of the triumvirate McManes, Elliot and Disston. These are the delegates making the trouble, but Mr. Errett has no doubt of the ability of Cameron to settle all differences so as to satisfy their demands, and that he will go to Chicago with a solid delegation at his back.

BLAINE'S STRATEGY.

HIS TACTICS AND STRUGGLES TO BEAT THE SAVIOR OF THE COUNTRY.

[Washington Special.]

Blaine has gone to New York to consult with that eminent and moral jewel of the body politics, Wm. E. Chandler. Should Blaine ever make the Presidency, by either the front or back door, Chandler will be in the Cabinet. The recent vehement attack on Grant by Blaine's friends are inspired by Chandler. He wanted Blaine to roll up his sleeves and fight Grant three months ago, and was ready to break away from Blaine because he did not help him to the Chairmanship of the National Committee which Don Cameron has got away with. Chandler is pugnacious, artless and a good political fighter. His plan is to destroy with hard blows rather than strategy. Chandler thought Blaine had tried strategy long enough, and now Blaine has turned the helm over to the New Hampshire manager, and the net result is that antagonisms have been stirred up which make Blaine's nomination almost impossible. Chandler has but one shibboleth, and that is, "Any thing to beat Grant."

It would be sheer folly to deny that the Blaine assaults on Grant have not produced an impression among the more timid friends of Grant. There is always an element, the float which never wants to be left, which trims with the strongest winds. The game of Blaine & Co. now is to get up a first-class breeze to catch these very doubting ones. When the squall comes the reaction will come with it and Grant be stronger than ever. The average Congressman is a timid animal, a trimmer. A good many now are on the fence. They reserve their opinions and are afraid to talk to one another, much less with a chief who prints his notes. Among the sports Grant has the call.

If the betting men's judgment affects results, Grant will be nominated. Blaine has no call at all, and the favorite is a good deal stronger than the field. There is one settled conviction here now, and that is that the Chicago Convention is going to be a mighty interesting gathering.

THE THIRD TERMERS.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—The Anti-Third-Term Convention which met here on the 6th inst. adopted a resolution for the appointment by the Chair of a committee of five to present the platform and proceedings of the Convention to the National Republican Convention to be held at Chicago. President Henderson has just named the following gentlemen as this committee: E. C. Hubbard, Kentucky; Bluford Wilson, Illinois; R. A. Hill, Indiana; E. R. Wood, Pennsylvania; John McCarter, Massachusetts.

COL. BOB INGERSOLL HAS VIEWS.

[Interview in Cincinnati Enquirer of yesterday.]

"Colonel, who is going to be the nominee of the Chicago Convention?"

"I think Blaine will be," answered the Colonel.

Reporter—How about Grant?

Colonel Ingersoll—I don't believe Grant will be able to get the nomination.

Reporter—Will the Republicans support him if he does?

Colonel Ingersoll—Oh, yes. It doesn't matter how much Republicans quarrel before the nomination, they always kiss and make up after it, and are found working together unanimously for the nominee.

Reporter—You think, then, no matter who is nominated by the Republicans, they are going to win?

Colonel Ingersoll—I don't know as to that. I think the Democratic party just now has the best chance of winning. You see, the Democrats have 138 votes solid from the South. That much they are sure of, and if they can carry New York and Indiana they will have 188 votes, three votes to spare. Besides these, there is a chance of their carrying New Jersey or Connecticut, and perhaps Oregon or Nevada. You see, there has been such an emigration from Nevada to Leadville and other points in Colorado quite recently that there is no telling how these States are going to go. Even if the Democrats lost Indiana, if they carried New Jersey and Connecticut, they would still be safe.

SIDE SHOWS AT CHICAGO.

[Washington Special.]

All of the candidates will have side shows at the Convention. For Grant, the Grand Army of the Republic will contribute largely of its members, who will go to Chicago from every city in the North. Blaine is to have Clubs on hand from Maine and Pennsylvania, whose expenses are to be paid by their candidate. The plan is to sweep through the Western States like a meteor. One Club will have twenty Pullman cars with a cannon on the platform of the rear car to make a noise. Sherman will have enough retainers on hand. He will simply order his Treasury agents to Chicago.

In the cure of Consumption there is probably no known medicine equal to the Syrup of Hypophosphites prepared by Mr. James I Fellows, chemist, St. John, N. B. A number of cases have come under our notice the past year when the results which have followed it use have been astonishing. We write this unsolicited by any one, and advise the afflicted to try it.

EDITOR "COLONIAL FARMER."

WASHINGTON.

Iowa Democrats Favorable to Tilden.

Senator Wallace on the Cincinnati Outcome.

Status of Business In Congress and Question of Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1880.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.

CURTIN'S DEFEAT.

Governor Curtin's defeat in his contest with Yocum for the seat in Congress, was a crushing one and expected by his friends. Alex McClure was here to-day and left on the 1:30 train, satisfied that Curtin would be seated. His defeat was brought about by a combination of hard money Republicans, Inflation Greenbackers, Soft Money Democrats and ex-Confederates. Nineteen Democrats voted against him outright and as many more dodged the issue. Following is the list of Democrats voting in favor of Yocum to retain his seat. Aiken and Silliman of South Carolina, Berry of California, Bright and Caldwell of Tennessee, Bouck of Wisconsin, Chalmers and Singleton of Mississippi, Felton and Stephens of Georgia, P. Henkle of Maryland, Mills of Texas, New of Indiana, O'Reilley of New York, Richmond of Virginia, Rothwell of Missouri, Singleton and Stevens of Illinois and Warner of Ohio. Curtin's friends say that he will again be a candidate for Congress in his district notwithstanding his overwhelming defeat to-day.

GRANT MANAGERS CONFIDENT.

The Grant managers are as confident as ever of the success of their candidate and claim, that the Grant delegation to the Springfield Convention from Chicago will be admitted.

ADJOURNMENT BY THE FIRST.

The adjournment of Congress is reasonably certain to to be brought about by the last of May or the first of June. This will preclude the passage of any general legislation and revenue reform measures reported from the Ways and Means to-day. They will probably fail for want of time.

CABINET GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day Secretary Evarts submitted a communication received at the Department of State announcing the postponement of the visit of the King of Siam to Europe and America on account of the illness of the Regent of the Kingdom.

The Howgate expedition to the Arctic regions for the purpose of establishing a military post, was further discussed, particularly the method of equipping the vessel which has been offered the Government by Captain Howgate. It was decided to ask Congress for an appropriation for this purpose.

It was suggested during the session that a committee of experts should be appointed to prescribe a method for preserving the original copy of the Declaration of Independence.

The deficiency in appropriations for supplying water and gas for the public buildings, mentioned in the Treasury circular of the 7th inst., was also the subject of some discussion.

The Cabinet was informed there was a considerable amount of money to the credit of the Navy Department, which would not be expended during the current fiscal year, and it was suggested it would be practicable to withhold the money for future repairs to United States vessels, and with this in view the Secretary of the Navy will address the Treasury Department for official information.

It was decided that Thursday next the members of the Cabinet and Diplomatic corps will visit Mt. Vernon. The United States steamer Tallapoosa will convey the party thither.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1880.

IOWA FOR TILDEN.

Gen. Coffroth is in receipt of a long letter from one of the most distinguished, if not the very foremost Democrats in Iowa (a man well known to citizens of Pittsburgh) who knows all the delegates elected to represent his State at Cincinnati, has talked to the most of them and received written statements from the others relative to their position. They are unanimously for Tilden so long as he shall remain in the field. The writer of the letter to Cotfroth says 'he is a lunatic who hopes to reach victory this year over Tilden's dead body. Without Tilden's name we may win, but we cannot get through without his head, heart and hand are in the battle." The writer goes on at length to suggest the importance of securing the aid of Tilden in behalf of the nominee, whoever he may be, should Uncle Samuel voluntarily withdraw, and concludes in these words: "In a contingency I think I see another Samuel J. who would fill the bill, and for whom Iowa's twenty-two votes would be more easily unified than for any other. Please advise me whether there is any hope of making Mr. Randall the candidate. If so, I shall spare no pains to smooth his way here."

SENATOR WALLACE ON THE CINCINNATI OUTCOME.

Senator Wallace has two sets of opinions as to the probable outcome of the Cincinnati Convention, one for the private ears of his friends and another for the newspapers. He said the other day to one of his intimates that it looked to him as though Tilden would secure the nomination. His friend thought it was too good to keep, and indiscreetly repeated it. Thus it found its way into the newspapers, making its appearance in the Baltimore *Sun* this morning. Wallace was busy to-day among the correspondents denouncing this as a gross misrepresentation and telling them to set him right. In this way he hopes to gull the public and fool the marines, but he can't wipe out the fact that he did say that "it looked to him as though Tilden would get the nomination." The name of the gentleman to whom he make the remark can be given, and doubtless will, if the Senator shall insist upon his denial.

STATUS OF BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

The prospects for general legislation at this session of Congress daily grow smaller. Although the Revenue Reform bills have been reported to the House no action is likely to be taken upon them, and their consideration will be opposed by all the Protectionists. The disposition is to hurry through the Appropriation bills and adjourn. The House Election Committee having met with such a decisive defeat on the Curtin case will bring no more contests before the House this session, and the Spofford-Kellogg case will in all probability go over until December, after a few more speeches have been made. All the necessary work of Congress, it is thought, can be accomplished by the 1st of June, and there is an overwhelming sentiment in favor of closing the session at that time if it can by any possibility be done.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

The resslution to adjourn May 31st will probably be agreed to by the Ways and Means Committee and reported to the House to-morrow. T. H.

HAMPTON NEXT.

Wade Hampton has the floor on the Spofford and Kellogg case to-morrow, and will speak in favor of Kellogg's right to retain his seat, and move to recommit the matter to the committee on Privilege and Elections.

CHRISTIANCY SUES FOR DIVORCE.

Ex-Senator Isaac P. Christiancy, now United States Minister to Peru, commenced suit for divorce to-day from his wife, Lizzie M. Christiancy nee Lugenbeel. Hon. Edwin Willitts of Michigan, and E. Chase Ingersoll of this city, appear for the complainant. As soon as filed the bill was withdrawn by John N. Oliver, who entered appearance for Mrs. Christiancy. Neither attorney would divulge the contents of the petition. Oliver stated he would next week file an answer and cross the bill, and both could then be published.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

Skirmish Between California Authorities and Settlers.

Five Men Killed and Several Wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—The contest between the railroad company and settlers on lands claimed by the company in what is known as the Mussel Slough district in Tularic and Fresno counties, culminated to-day in a tragedy. United States Marshal Paole left here a day or two ago to serve warrants of ejectment on certain settlers by virtue of the decision of the Circuit Court in favor of the railroad company. This afternoon Deputy Marshal Worth of this city, received the following dispatch from Marshal Paole: "In attempting to execute the writ four men were killed and two wounded." No further particulars have yet been received. The settlers are banded together for mutual protection and express a determination to resist the attempts at ejectment.

LATER.—An interview with railroad authorities in this city disclosed that M. D. Hart and W. J. Crow had purchased some three years ago certain land from the railroad company, the company, settlers on which refused to surrender possession, and yesterday U. S. Marshal Poale went down for that purpose, taking with him Mr. Clark, agent of the company to point out the prices of land in dispute. Hart and Crow accompanying them. The following was received by the company from Poale this afternoon "I put Hart in possession of the tract. He and Crow followed Clark and I to another section. Met defendant Storer who talked with Crow about compromising. Storer rode off saying he would see his partner and what he thought of it. Soon after he left alone forty mounted men made towards us. I left my buggy with Clark and advanced to meet them. After a brief conversation with them they suddenly covered me with rifles and pistols. Some of them rode rapidly towards the wagon occupied by Crow and Hart. One of the horses struck my leg with his foot and threw me down. Am not certain who fired first. Think three, possibly four settlers were killed and one or two wounded. Hart was shot in the groin, fatally, I think. Clark and myself are not hurt.

LATEST.

The Leaguers collected and followed the Marshall and overtook him north three miles of Grangeville and commanded him and Grader to surrender which they did. Then they commanded Crow, the purchaser from the railroad company, and a companion named Hart, to surrender. Instead of surrendering they leaped from a spring wagon and fired with a shot gun and rifle, killing James Harris, Iver Knutson and John Henderson and wounding Arch. McGregor, Wm. Breden, D. Kelly and Haymaker. All the settlers returned the fire, wounding Hart fatally, and as Crow retreated at some distance a shot struck him, killing him instantly. There is great excitement at Hinford and vicinity, but the leaders of the league caution prudence.

It is further learned that after the shooting occurred the settlers ran the telegraph operator at Hinford depot who is also agent of the railway company out of the town, and there was no telegraphic communication with that place since noon.

ASHES TO ASHES.

The Body of Augustus Poetz Cremated at Washington Yesterday.

A Quiet and Hasty Disposal of the Remains.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, PA., May 12.—The cremation of the body of Augustus Poetz took place to-night. The body arrived this evening on the seven o'clock train from Pittsburgh, and was met at the depot by S. M. Wiley, undertaker, with a hearse, who took charge of it. The hearse was drawn by two spirited horses, and came trotting down Main street at a lively rate, leaving a cloud of dust behind, followed at a distance by two buggies containing a reporter or two and the Trustees of the Crematory. All appeared in a hurry to dispose of the dead to the fiery furnace. Enoch Dye, the fireman, had made all preparations. The fires were lighted this morning, and when the body arrived the furnace was a white heat. The body was encased in a plain coffin and was reduced to a skeleton, having been placed in a vault with a view of having it cremated in accordance with the wishes of the deceased. The body was wrapped in a sheet saturated in alum water and placed in the furnace at 8:03 o'clock this evening, and in a few minutes was a red coal. The ashes will be taken to Europe by the daughter of the deceased. No relatives or friends were present. There were no funeral ceremonies and not a tear was shed.

All Decently and in Order.

[Cleveland Herald.]

Deacon B., of Ohio, a very pious man, was noted for his long prayers, especially in his family. One Monday morning the deacon and his wife were alone, and, as was his usual custom after breakfast, a prayer was offered. There being an unusual amount of work that day the deacon's prayer was short. He seized his hat and milk-pail and started for the barn. His wife being very deaf did not notice his absence, but supposed him to be still engaged in prayer. On his return from milking he was surprised to find her still kneeling. He stepped up to her and shouted "Amen," when she immediately arose and went about her work as if nothing had happened.

CHARLES DE YOUNG, the murdered San Francisco editor, was buried with Hebrew ceremonies, and a rabbi preached the sermon at the grave.

A TALK WITH WATTERSON.

His Observations at Gramercy Park and Views on the Political Outlook.

Governor Tilden's Health and the Certainty of His Nomination.

[World interview with Henry Watterson.]

"Having seen Mr. Tilden so frequently, Mr. Watterson, what have you to say about his health?"

"He seems to me quite as well as he was four years ago. Of course he is an old man, and he has looked much older than he is. But he eats heartily and enjoys his dinner and his glass of wine. He does not drink as much as formerly, and I presume that is done by the advice of his physicians, though I do not know. I can vouch for the fact that he eats a good square meal and has an excellent appetite."

"Is Mr. Tilden troubled with a tremor in the arm and hand?"

"Yes, he has it the same as all old men have. At times it affects him a great deal, and that is particularly the case after he has been hard at work, as he has during the past winter with his private business. It is simply nervousness. Mr. Tilden is a very nervous man, and works until he is worn out, and then he has these spells. The trouble manifests itself in a palsied shaking of the hands."

"I have heard it stated by an intimate personal friend of Mr. Tilden that he recently had another slight stroke of paralysis. Is this true?"

"No. That is, I don't know; but it can't be true. I saw Mr. Tilden in December, and I do not see any change in him now. He looks as well as he did then and as well as in 1875."

"You consider him, then, in sufficiently good health to run in the Presidential race this fall?"

"Most certainly. Why, I have just left him on Fourth avenue, where he took the cars to the Grand Central Depot to go to Greystone. He urged me to go with him but I declined because I knew just what it meant. He is laying a lot of pipe there, building sewers and altering the rooms, and I knew that a journey there meant being hauled over the grounds and up and down stairs to inspect alterations and improvements until I was tired to death. Last summer Bigelow and I went up in the mountains with him a fortnight and he tired us down every day. He is a marvel of pedestrianism and his nervous vigor is amazing."

"But why doesn't he show himself more in public? Why doesn't he make friends with the people and take counsel with the leaders?"

"That is the fault of his nature. Mr. Tilden is no politician. He has no taste for notoriety and public attentions. He is modest and retiring and prefers to allow events to take their course. I know he has been called a wire-puller, but he is not enough of a wire-puller to suit me or for his own good. The politicians are not with him to-day, but that is his own fault. He could have them at his call if he wanted to. They would come in a moment. Why shouldn't they? Mr. Tilden is the foremost Democratin America and they would naturally place themselves at his disposal if he wished it. The people are with Mr. Tilden. My own local delegation in the Kentucky delegation to Cincinnati will vote unanimously for him; yet the Congressional delegations are opposed to him. Why? Because Beck and the rest of them fancy, for the reason that I am friendly with Mr. Mr. Tilden, that if he is elected President I shall have something to say about the distribution of the offices. This is absurd. I am intimate with Mr. Tilden because I like him. I admire the man. Probably if Mr. Tilden were elected President and I should go to him for any appointment (but there is no appointment it would pay me in my position to take) or official favor, he would quietly say that it was not in the bond and I had no right to ask anything. I have no such right. Mr. Tilden is perfectly free from any pledges to-day and is not at all the man to seek to appease hungry politicians by promising anything to them in advance. If he desired to make bargains he could have them all at his back."

"Was it untrue that he used money to advance his own interests at St. Louis, as has been charged?"

"There is not a word of truth in it. The Southern delegates paid their own bills like men of honor. I paid my expenses and so did an outside delegation of 150 men from Louisville; but how your New York outsiders met their bills I don't know, only I know that Tilden didn't pay any hotel bills—not even Dorsheimer's. He wont pay any bills now. He is not the kind of a man to purchase his way into the Presidency. I have no doubt there was purchasable material in Southern votes that were given to Mr. Hayes, but Mr. Tilden was too honest to search for it or to take advantage of it. He knew that sooner or later history must reveal any such attempt to tamper with the electoral vote, and he had rather lose the Presidency than gain it by any suspicious step. No doubt a great deal of money must necessarily be expended in anybody's canvass for the Presidential office, but none of it will be spent by Mr. Tilden this year in the way of bribery and corruption. Nor will there be any need of it."

"You think, then, that Tilden will be nominated at Cincinnati?"

"I am sure of it. There has never been the slightest doubt in my mind on that point. The best men in the South and West favor him, and in my judgment the nomination is to-day at his disposal. There is no one else whom the Democrats can properly put forward as their champion. Mr. Tilden embodies and emphasizes the Democratic protest against the party's practical disfranchisement through the Electoral Commission fraud. He embodies our one only issue. If we let him go we have nothing left. His nomination in my opinion is a foregone conclusion. If the Democracy do not put him up as their leader and fight out the battle already begun under him four years ago they will be demoralized and go out of existence. They came very near annihiliation in 1872 when they committed the fatal blunder of picking up Horace Greeley. Nothing saved them from oblivion but the terrible corruption of Grant's second term, with its Babcocks, Belknaps and Averys. Now, if they hesitate about Tilden they are lost and will be ground to powder. I know there is opposition to him in this State, but it will not hurt him. Why, sir, how can we desert Tilden? What has he done? Has he injured the party—betrayed its talents or lowered its flag? He has been wronged and defrauded—and that is all. For four years he has quietly endured the outrage and has done nothing."

"Some say that is just the trouble, Mr. Watterson; that he has done nothing, where he should have stood upon his rights and taken the oath of office as President."

"But what could he do? He couldn't rush down to the footlights, with the American flag in one hand and a horse-pistol in the other, and die like a hero of tragedy, could he? Hayes had an Electoral commission to escort him to the door of the White House and Grant stood on the threshold to welcome him there, with the army and navy at good supporting distance. We hadn't a single Northern Legislature, and there was not a railroad that would carry a squad of men fifty miles. Under these circumstances it was madness to resist. We did think of having a great mass meeting at Washington. After careful consideration and by authority—mark, I say by authority—I asserted in the quiest manner possible in a speech in Congress that a hundred thousand freemen would assert the right of their franchise, and immediately many of the papers said I threatened to march a hundred thousand armed Kentuckians into Washington. It was a mere hint at unarmed resistance, and it was immediately magnified into a declaration of war. What could Mr. Tilden do under those circumstances? He could only remit his cause to the people and wait until they had avenged him."

"Having settled to your personal satisfaction that Mr. Tilden is to be the Democratic candidate, who do you think will lead on the Republican side?"

"Grant, beyond a doubt. He has the machinery and the supplies. I am a little surprised, however, to see so much money put up on Blaine. It is producing something of a sensation, but it will not defeat Grant."

CONFLAGRATION.

Another Destructive Fire Raging in the Oil Regions.

Appalling Forest Fires in New Jersey.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

BRADFORD, PA. May 12.—The destructive fires of last week terminated at the head of Fosterbrook valley, eight miles north-east of this city. Since that time embers have been smouldering in under the brush and under a heavy wind yesterday afternoon broke out afresh. The wind turned to a gale and the flames ran along a high ridge north and south in dense timberland which was in a highly inflammable condition. Thence it swept down both sides of Tram Hollow and along a portion of Oil valley with the fury of a prairie fire. That section of the oil field is quite prolific and derricks and small oil tanks are located quite thickly. These fell prey to the flames like shavings. The fire swept down the valley with dense smoke and intense heat preceding driving everybody back. Houses that came in its way were reduced to ashes in almost the twinkling of the eye. The villages of Oil Centre and Middanghville were entirely consumed. On the White farm a 25,000 barrel iron tank full of oil took to blazing and dispelling darkness with the brilliancy of day. At Baker trestle on the Kendall & Eldred railroad a 10,000 barrel iron tank of oil is in flames and threatens to consume and stop the running of trains. It is estimated that 350 derricks have been consumed and 60,000 barrers of oil at present.

At dark to-night the town of Duke Center, seven miles from where the fire started, was threatened with destruction. The fire department went by a lightning train to the assistance of the town. A short distance above the town thirteen large iron tanks full of oil are located. Hundreds of men are engaged in keeping the flames back by every possible means. Several buildings in Duke Center were burned, but the fire was checked by almost superhuman efforts. The smoke thereabouts is very dense, preventing the people from determining the exact peril.

In the course of fire down the valley several nitro-glycerine repositories containing a large amount, exploded with frightful force, shivering the houses in the vicinity to splinters, after which they were quickly consumed. The scope of territory over which the fire swept was eight miles long and four in width. While fighting the fire a falling tree struck Wm. Reed, injuring him probably fatally and a number of other persons were injured and several are missing. It is believed however that no lives have been lost. At midnight the fire is still raging near Duke Centre, but that is regarded safe.

THE FOREST FLAMES.

WESLEYAN, N. J., May 12.—The country South of here seems to be wrapped in a fearful conflagration. The fire is reported to be in the neighborhood of Harrisville and Irish Mills. The loss of Thursday and Friday's fire was $75,000 in cranberry bogs alone, while the cedar timber land burned was the most valuable in the State.

HENDRICKSON, N. J, May 12.—A forest of the most appalling magnitude is eating its way towards the seacoast. The air is stifling with smoke and the sun is obscured. Thousands of birds and animals lying dead in the woods tell of destruction. A stiff breeze has been blowing from the west. The fire seems to come from the direction of Ridgway and Alexanders and to be feeding upon the half charred woods of the late great forest fire. The line of the coast from the direction of Toms river to Squam is a sheet of flame at dusk this evening.

MOUNT PLEASANT, N. J., May 12.—The present forest fire which has spread over this section of country caused damage to timber land amounting to over $200,000.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—The village of Tobyhanna Mills, Monroe county, Pa., is almost entirely surrounded by forest fires, which are extending through this and Pike county. Large quantities of bark and hemlock and spruce logs have been burned, and the fires are threatening the destruction of all bark and logs in the woods. The Tobyhanna and Lehigh Lumber companies are the principal suf

CAUGHT NIPPING.

Arrest of an Alleged Extensive Confidence Operator,

A Distinguished Lawyer, Ex-Congressman and Ex-Attorney General.

Bishop Tuigg the Intended Victim of the Supposed Swindle.

A very neat confidence game was nipped n the bud in this city Thursday, if all the evidence accumulated can establish that to have been the design of the perpetrator, of which there seems to be little doubt. In magnitude the case is one that bids fair to make the alleged confidence man a worthy rival of the now famous Eugene Fairfax Williamson, who fired his paper bullets at Dr. Dix, of New York. The operating in the present case, however, differs from that of Williamson in the fact that he called upon his intended victims, if such they were, in person as will be seen by the following narrative of his little transaction in this city yesterday:

LETTER OF INTRODUCTION.

Shortly after five o'clock last night evening, there called at the Episcopal residence of Bishop Tuigg an individual who presented a rather genteel appearance. He requested to see the Bishop, into whose presence he was ushered, whereupon he presented the following letter, which explains itself:

DIOCESE OF DUBUQUE, IOWA, April 30, 1880.

GOOD BISHOP TUIGG:—

This letter will introduce to you my most excellent friend, E. M. Williard, Esq., a distinguished lawyer of this city. He is on his way east on professional business. An item in which you are interested detains him in Pittsburgh. Mr. Williard is administrator of the estate of Dennis McCarty of this city, formerly a resident of Pittsburgh, a friend of your predecessor, Bishop O'Connor, who died in Dubuque last March, who by his will left his property to the church, a portion of which goes to you. The amount is quite considerable, $2,500. You will find Mr. Williard a highly educated and accomplished gentleman and most exemplary member of our Holy Church. He graduated at Mt. St. Mary's College at Emmettsburg, Md. He is a gentleman of high social and professional standing. Any courtesy you may extend to him will be remembered. Yours truly with gratitude, yours sincerely,

JOHN HENNESSY,
Bishop of Dubuque.

P. S.—Williard was also a member of Congress of this State and also Attorney General.

IT WOULDN'T WORK.

Bishop Tuigg read the letter reflectively and evidently became suspicious of his visitor, for while he treated the stranger courteously he did not appear to be overjoyed with the welcome news which the it contained, were it such. He had but a few hours before read the following communication in the paper stated which proved a good warning even if he was not the man to be duped by imposters.

LOOK OUT FOR THE IMPOSTERS.

EDITORS NEW YORK FREEMAN'S JOURNAL: DEAR SIR—I wish to post the readers of the *Freeman's Journal*, and especially the clergy, about a set of imposters who have commenced their operations in and about Cleveland and Detroit, and are not apt to quit until they are sent to Penitentiary. The fraud, it must be acknowledged, is new, ingenious, even capitous; viz., Mr. O'Neil, *alias* Smith, *alias* Johnston, *alias* Sullivan, and *alias* wherever he goes, informs the Priest that a certain Catholic man from the far West, South or North, lately bequeathed all his property for charitable purposes. The testator was, many years ago, a resident of his parish, had gone West, accumulated quite a fortune, was never married, and had no relations in this country, so he naturally made the Church his heir. He had given several thousand dollars to his Bishop, whom he here mentions, but the parish he left many years ago, had not been forgotten. Here he presents a bogus letter, written and signed by some Bishop, informing the Priest of happy news, and introducing the administrator as a gentleman and a practical Catholic. This letter, surely enough, is written in the style a Bishop would write; all but the seal of the Diocese is there. After visiting a while, which is very natural, having been introduced by a forged letter of a Bishop, Mr. O'Neil, *alias* Smith, etc., hands the Priest a draft, beautifully executed on New York or Chicago, with two or three signatures in black ink and blue ink. The Priest can have the whole amount for his church or school excepting a small fraction of three to five dollars, which he (Mr. O'Neil) is allowed as administrator's commission.

With a forged letter of a Bishop, the possibility of such legacies, a very unpretending address, and withal a great deal of information, and, above all, the countenance of an honest man, Mr. O'Neil, *alias* Smith, could not play his trick to a better advantage if he were an impersonified devil in the garb of an angel. Even if Mr. O'Neil pay the legacy in gold or in greenbacks it would pay the reader if he is not an expert in the matter to employ a skillful examiner, whether it is bogus coin or currency, in case he asks a fraction of a large bill as his (administrator's) commission.

THE DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMAN ARRESTED.

Feeling satisfied that his visitor was one of the imposters described above, the Bishop sent for an officer. In the meantime Father Reardon came into the room and the Bishop handed him the paper containing the above communication which he was reading when Detective Geary entered the room. Being informed why he had been sent for the detective was shown the paper and letter which convinced him that the distinguished Lawyer Williard should be taken into custody. Advancing towards the stranger the detective said "You can consider yourself under arrest." Williard seemed surprised and said, "Everything is all right." He then quietly accompanied the officer to the Central station. On his way down he repeated that he was all right but after being incarcerated he said, "They can't do anything with me. That Wilkinsburg matter is the only thing they have against me." When he arrived at the lock-up he was observed chewing a wad which was taken from him. The pieces were put together and found to fit in his diary and contained the following:

RESOURCES.

Dayton.....1	50	Latrobe.....1	.50
Xenia.....one	25	Ebensburg.....1	.50
Newark.....one	50	Johnstown.....1	.50
Somerset.....one	25	Hollidaysburg1	.50
Hunterville ...1	50	Huntingdon....1	.700
Pittsburg.....2	50		

The two first figures after Dayton and Xenia were cancelled. There was nothing to indicate whether these figures represented dollars or cents. It is believed that they were sums which he had obtained at the places stated.

SOME INTERESTING PAPERS.

Among the letters and other papers found on Williard's person were the following notes, all written on one sheet of paper, and appeared to be in the same handwriting as in the letter of introduction:

COVINGTON, 25 Apr.

Letter to Mr. Kerr, at Greenville. Wish to send my daughter was thinking of sending her to Vassar, too far away. Her mother contemplates residing at New York. After June write to me. I would bring her up.

HENRY M. MARSHALL.
COVINGTON, April 28.

One of similar import to Dr. Reid Only knew Mrs. Baltie and drove with her, as a boy at Ashland in 1850. Just return from a two years trip to Europe. Am greatly refreshed. Yours truly,

GEO. M. UNDERWOOD.
COVINGTON, April 28.

One of Sisters, Perry county, O., wish you to take my daughter. She has made some progress. I would bring her at once. I refer you to Bishop Tobbie, and also to Watterson, Bishop of Columbus, my college mate and friend.

Yours, HENRY E. MCGUIRE,
April 28, from COVINGTON.

One to Xenia. Wish to send my daughter if you have a vacancy. Let me know.

Yours truly, E. M. HEMINGS.

A HEAVY DRAFT.

The following certificate of deposit was also among the papers found:

Certificate of Deposit.

DAYTON, OHIO, May 5, 1880.

Smith Warton & Sons have deposited in the DAYTON SAVINGS BANK Twenty-nine hundred and Seventy Dollars,

Payable to E. M. Willard, Esq., order in two months after date on return of certificate with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum for time specified.

$2,900. JACOB W. DETRICK, Cashier.

The certificate is endorsed as follows: "Pay to order of John Tuigg.

E. M. WILLARD.'

It will be observed that the figures in the certificate do not tally, there being a difference of $70. Otherwise the certificate has the appearance of being perfect.

The following explains itself:

WILKINSBURG, PA., May 5, 1880.

Received of E. M. Willard, administratrix of the estate of Dennis McCarty, deceased, the sum of $295.50, left by legacy under the statute of uses.

REV. FATHER BURKE.

Will and amount allowed before the Probate Court ot Dubuque, Iowa, March 10, 1880.

WALTER L. BURKE.

DAIRY NOTES.

Willard's dairy contains some interesting notes difficult to make out, in which there is a conspicious absence of anything relating to legal transactions. Some of the pages are filled with short hand notes. Among those which could be made out are the following

"Theatre to-night. Package at Express. Letter from St. Joe. Go to Tuigg and get 10. Some other Priester $10. Get supply of bank drafts with Pittsburgh on them. Leave for Latrobe and remain there two days." "J. H. H. from Savannah. to Pittsburgh, due May 4th."

"Academy for young ladies Loretta."

"A sealed letter containing the following addresse was also found: Rev. P. Hughes, St. Thomas church, Braddock, Pa., introducing E. M. Williard of Dubuque."

There are sypher notes which could only be made out by an expert.

HOW HE LOOKS.

Williard says he arrived here this afternoon, but it is thought that he has been in the city for some days. He appears rather genteel. He was clad in a dark colored suit, sack-coat and derby hat. He is about five feet eight inches in height, and is apparently between thirty-five and thirty-eight years of age. He will have a hearing before the Mayor this morning.

WRIGGLING WILLARD.

An Accomplished Swindler in the Toils.

He Wired in: he Wired out: and has Removed all Manner of Doubt.

In yesterdays POST we gave an account of the arrest of the polished swindler, G. M. Willard, whose capture was brought about by the manipulations of Bishop Tuigg. The evidence is rapidly piling up against him, and notwithstanding his reticence, he is in the toils and will certainly find recreation behind the bars of a prison cell. Thus far the efforts to identify him have not been successful. Detective Geary has ascertained that he stopped at the Central Hotel, where he registered as William Preston Porter, of Washington, D. C. He left no baggage at the Seventh Avenue Hotel, and did not return to the place. He told the clerk he would not be back until six P. M., but the Bishop's policy changed his plans.

He said to one of the officers that if Bishop Tuigg caused his arrest he would make his head swim, but it is quite likely the boot will be on the other leg.

Father Burke called at the Mayor's office about eleven o'clock yesterday morning, and stated that Willard or Porter had presented a letter very similar to that presented to Bishop Tuigg, and demanded for commission and administrator's costs $5 50. The sum was paid and Williard handed him a check on the Exchange National Bank for $200, signed by A. G. Steiner & Co., and made payable to G. M. Willard. This was endorsed, "Pay to W. Burke." Mayor Liddell accompanied Father Burke to the Exchange Bank, and ascertained that the check was bogus. They then went to the Central Station, where Willard was fully identified.

Shortly after Father Burke departed, Rev. Neville, of Braddock's Catholic Church, appeared at the office and said he had received a check for $300 from a man answering the discription of Willard. He says Willard called at the parsonage at Braddock and asked for Father Mitchell, who has charge of the congregation. As the priest was absent, Willard handed him the letter and told him to read it. It purported to be signed by Bishop Hennessey, and set fourth that Dennis Carney, a resident of Dubuque, and an old time friend of the late Father Hughes had left *nearly* $300 to Father Mitchell, not for the church or for the Bishop, but to be used by himself. The check which was enclosed in the letter was for $300, although the latter stated the bequest was for *nearly* three hundred, and the supposition is that Willard expected to be asked the definite amount, and then demand the difference in cash. Father Neville did not ask the question, however, and no money was demanded. Rev. Neville started to the city to see if the check was of any account, but read of Willard's arrest on the train. He called at the Central Station and identified the prisoner.

Intelligence was received from Dayton, Ohio, that there were no funds in deposit there to the credit of Willard, and that the check was a forgery. Next in order and close upon the heels of the other was a dispatch from South Charleston, Ohio. It was addressed to Bishop Tuigg, and signed Father Berding. It requested the arrest of a small, dark man, with a scar on the left cheek, but gave no further particulars. Up to this time the scar on Willard's check had not been observed, and Chief Pender and Detective Geary went to the Central Station to investigate. Willard filled his cheek up with wind so as to conceal the scar, but when he was compelled to take a fresh breath it became plain.

Willard tells a different story to every one with whom he converses, and little reliance is to be placed on what he says but his latest statement is that he was drinking or he would not have visited Bishop Tuigg. Mayor Liddell said if his work was a fair sample of what he could do when drunk he preferred he should not operate when sober. Willard smiled, but ventured no reply. Subsequently in conversation he claimed to be a member of the Iowa Legislature, then a lawyer, and formerly a journalist, asserting that at one time he was connected with the *Courier-Journal*, and at another with the *World's* Washington bureau. He has not done any newspaper work for four years, but has been employed as engineer on a railroad in Kansas. He claims to have been a delegate to the Bell and Everett Convention, and says he was an intimate friend of Cameron. He told Father Burke he had graduated from Mt. St. Mary's, Emmettsburg, Md., but when interrogated about this to-day, said it was incorrect, as he graduated at Union College in New York, and was a classmate of Clarkson N. Potter of New York. It would be impossible to repeat all the stories he tells, but he insists that he was an inmate of an insane asylum for sixteen months. An information for forgery will be made against him in the case of Father Burke.

Last night the detectives recovered the satchel of Willard at the Rush House. It was opened and found to contain a directory giving the names of all the Priests, and Bishops of the United States; also blank checks af the Central Glass Company, Wheeling; checks on Dayton, Ohio, for $50 and $25; also blank checks of the Exchange National Bank and papers of use in his peculiar calling. There is no doubt that Willards an accomplished swindler.

THE OIL FIRES.

Fierce Flames Still Raging in Trim Hollow.

BRADFORD, PA., May 7.—The destructive fire is still raging in Trim Hollow and Oil Valley. Hundreds of men are at work endeavoring to confine and subdue the flames at that point. The greatest number of rigs and tanks of oil were consumed in Fosterbrook Valley, along Harrisburg run, in Kindall Creek Valley, and about the summits. Fires are also raging near Tarport and Degolier. The scope of territory in which the fire prevailed was twelve miles in extent. Smaller and dangerous fires are still burning in all parts of the woods. A rather stiff breeze is now blowing leaves the situation in all parts of the region very perilous. The fire is liable to break out again and become more disastrous than before, unless it rains or the wind subdues.

TIMBER IN FLAMES.

3,000,000 Feet of Lumber and Sixteen Houses Destroyed.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., May 7.—A fire broke out this evening in Howard & Stanaker's and Howard, Perley & Howard's lumber yards, destroying about one million feet of lumber. From there it spread to the yard belonging to the Star Mills and destroyed about seven hundred thousand feet each for Williams & Foresman, B. C. Bowman & Co., and Thomas W. Thompson & Co. Sixteen tenement houses were also destroyed. One of the Williamsport fire engines was placed in such a position that it had to be abandoned and was burned. Loss $50,000; insurance $40,000.

1:30 A. M. The sawmill of Thomas U. Thompson & Co., and shingle mill of Thomas Duffy are now burning.

AROUND ABOUT US.

Notes of Interest From Neighboring Towns.

FRANK KLINE, a coal miner working at Irwin's station, was dangerously hurt by the fall of slate on Thursday. He cannot recover.

A LITTLE girl named Lottie Latta swallowed a shell at Monongahela City, on Thursday, and was choked to death, the obstruction having lodged in her windpipe.

A LARGE belt pulley burst at the Gautier steel works, Johnstown, on Thursday, and one of the fragments hit a man named Kearney, knocking him into the pit at the main driving wheel. He was killed instantly. The deceased resided at Conemaugh borough.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

—HOLY WRIT.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

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Use only Sellers' Liver Pills, the best and only true Family Physic. Established over **50** years. They cure *Headache, Biliousness, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague*, and all similar diseases like magic. Get the right kind, **Sellers' Liver Pills. 25** cents. Sold by druggists.

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The Only Remedy
THAT ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON
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This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.
Why Are We Sick?
Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.
KIDNEY-WORT WILL CURE
BILIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,
by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.
Why Suffer Bilious pains and aches?
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation?
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys?
Why endure nervous or sick headaches?
Why have sleepless nights?
Use KIDNEY-WORT *and rejoice in health. It is a dry, vegetable compound and* One package will make six qts of Medicine. *Get it of your Druggist, he will order it for you. Price, $1.00.*
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SPEEDILY AND PERMANENTLY CURES:
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which speedily cures such ailments of the HUMAN FLESH as
Rheumatism, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Poisonous Bites and Stings, Stiffness, Lameness, Old Sores, Ulcers, Frostbites, Chilblains, Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, and indeed every form of external disease. It heals without scars.
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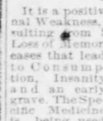
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An entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency not arising from any syphilitic taint or the effects of Mercury. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or loss of time, and does not interfere with business. Each Pastille contains the exact amount of medicinal principle used in the hospitals for the cure of Seminal Weakness, and is now a professional secret. There is no nauseous smell to this preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give perfect satisfaction. It is accompanied by the Medical Professor's directions for the most natural means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble. The Remedy is put up in neat metal boxes, containing 50 Pastilles, and will be sent by mail to any address, on receipt of price, $1.00. Sold by druggists generally. Address all orders to the sole proprietors, HARRIS REMEDY CO., 209 Market and 8th Sts., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists generally. Address all orders to the sole proprietors, HARRIS REMEDY CO., 209 Market and 8th Sts., St. Louis, Mo.
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POLITICAL.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Committee having met in the City of Washington, February 22d, has appointed Tuesday, the 22d of June next, at noon, as the time, and chosen the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, as the place of holding the National Democratic Convention. Each State is entitled to a representation therein double the number of its Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States. All Democratic, Conservative, and other citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations or differences, who can unite with us in constitutional government, are cordially invited to join in the delegation of the Convention.

At the last National Convention, held in the city of St. Louis, in 1876, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the States be requested to instruct the delegates to the National Democratic Convention, held in 1880, whether it be desirable to continue the two-thirds rule longer, in force in the National Convention, and that the National Convention, and that the National Committee insert such request in the calendar of the next Convention.

[Signed.] W. H. BARNUM,
FRED. O. PIERCE, Chairman.
Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of R. & S. WOODS, Attorneys at Law, was dissolved on November **30, 1879,** by the death of Robert Woods, senior partner. All persons indebted to said firm are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned, as surviving partner, who alone is authorized to settle the same, and those having claims against said firm will present them for settlement at my office, corner of Cherry alley and Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
STEPHEN WOODS, Jr.,
Attorney at Law.
No. **85** Diamond St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
PITTSBURGH, PA., March **23, 1880.**
mh30:3t-Wap8:3m

A CARD.—TO ALL WHO are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. ap14:eod Wap17-1y

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THE PENDING CONFLICT.

The Grant Men Laid Out at Chicago Primaries.

Don Cameron Makes a Hurried Trip to Philadelphia.

McManes, the Boss Kicker, Speaks His Mind.

Thirty New York Delegates Breaking Away From Conkling's Machine.

The Democratic Position as it Developes Itself.

THE CONTEST AS VIEWED IN WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1880.

From advices received and footings made at the *National Republican* office it appears that in twenty counties of Illinois outside of Cook county where the Republican primaries were held on Saturday, that Grant recived a total of 60 delegates, Blaine, 86, and Washburne, 14. The estimate at the *Republican* office gives Grant a majority of 25 in the State Convention even counting the whole of 92 delegates from Cook county against him, while the result there, so far as learned, shows that Grant got a fair share of the delegates chosen.

T. H.

NOT A BIG THING.

THE SMALL PROPORTIONS OF HAYES' PETTY VETO—REPUBLICAN SENATORS CONCEDING IT A BIG BLUNDER.

[Washington Special to Baltimore *Sun*.]

From certain indications shrewd suspicions have been engendered that the President is just now quite conscious that he did not do such a big thing in vetoing the little deficiency bill. As was well said by a leading Republican member of the House on the day the veto came in, it was the thinnest thing in the way of an argument that had ever emanated from the White House. It is manifest to the most bigoted of Republicans that the President has utterly failed to make any issue between himself and Congress which can be made to redound to the benefit of his party. They see this, if for no other reason, from the fact that scarcely an influential Republican journal in the whole country has seen anything in the veto to commend. The President's friends have been making anxious inquiries yesterday and to-day as to what the Democrats are going to do about the veto, and show evident concern at discovering that the Democratic leaders consider the matter of such small consequence as to be not worth the discussing. The President will quite likely have the opportunity to pass upon the bill of Mr. Bayard relative to the marshals, and if he brings himself to the point of making another foolish blunder by vetoing it, Congress will certainly adjourn without making provision for the marshals. Senator Edmunds, through whose influence is to a great degree ascribed the last veto, said today that if Congress adjourned without making the appropriation for the Marshals, the President would call them back in midsummer. There is no doubt that this game of bluff will be tried, but it will be without effect, and will have no influence on the plans of the Democrats. The Republicans possess no such vantage-ground as they enjoyed at the extra session on the disputed appropriations. If the President chooses to raise a conflict with the legislative branch where there can be no shadow of justification for it, the consequences cannot be advantageous to his party. Senator Bayard, in conversation with your correspondent, remarked that no Executive had ever been treated so well by a Congress which differed with him politically, and this treatment is the more marked when it is considered under what circumstances Mr. Hayes came into the Presidency. Mr. Bayard said the Democratic Congress had made the most liberal appropriations for the administration, and made them without question. The policy and the action of the administration generally had been criticised, if at all, with fairness and generosity, and no bitter antagonisms had been developed by the Legislature against the Executive, as had been the case so often before where the two branches were politically opposed. The Senate, he said, since it came under Democratic control, had treated the President with much more courtesy and consideration than during the two years of his administration when that body was controlled by his own party friends. It had confirmed his nominations for office almost without question, and had only raised the issue with him in regard to certain of the census supervisors because he had disregarded the law regulating their appointment, which distinctly said the appointments should not be partisan. To the contrary of this, the Republican Senate had rejected his nominations over and over, not on grounds of public policy, but simply because they were personally distasteful to Senators.

CAMERON'S YOUNG MEN.

HOW THEY ARE OPERATING IN PHILADELPHIA TO SAVE THE PIECES.

According to the Philadelphia *Telegraph* of Saturday, anti-Cameron, the action of Senator Woodin of the New York delegation to Chicago, in leading the revolt against Conkling's Grant-Unit Rule, the presence in Philadelphia of Senator Cameron and Mr. Christopher L. Magee, one of the Pennsylvania delegates-at-large from Allegheny, are incidents that have united to throw the Philadelphia delegates and their alternates to Chicago into another ferment. Senator Cameron is in the city, but has not been at the political centres, while the *Telegraph* says Mr. Magee has moved about rather briskly. The *Telegraph* prints an interview with a prominent Blaine man, who sets up the theory Cameron has capitulated to the Philadelphia kickers, which is a rather stupid sort of hoax. This is the way the capitulation is put:

Mr. McManes, on his part was to withdraw all open hostility to Grant and to permit his name to stand before the delegation, as its choice, until it went to Chicago.

The object sought was an important one to the Senator. He would thus be enabled to carry his delegation to the National Convention, and to hold his position in it as leader, a position that he cannot afford to lose, and to have that potential influence which one man has who has the unbroken support of a great State. But to do this, and to make himself sure of this position, he made a pledge, and this pledge was that at Chicago he would himself cast the united vote of Pennsylvania for James G. Blaine. He recognized the fact that Grant cannot be nominated, and now agrees, on condition that the Grant people keep their hostility in abeyance, so that he may not be seeming to lose his grip on the delegation, to use the solid vote of the State at the right time for Blaine at Chicago to secure his choice by the Convention. Mr. Cameron has recently been over to New York, and there is every indication of his taking such a position in the effort to nominate Blaine that in the event of his election, he will have control of the entire patronage of the State.

MORE ABOUT THE THIRD TERM BREAK-UP.

[Washington Special.]

The Grant managers talk very confidently about their ability to capture all the Southern delegates, which, of course, means that they will buy them. The friends of the other candidates say that this is a game that more than one can play at, and it is likely that if Grant's name goes before the convention, votes will command high figures. In Philadelphia in 1872, for Vice-President alone, delegates got their hotel bills and traveling expenses paid. At Cincinnati Don Cameron paid $800 for eight votes from the Carolinas in order to prevent the nomination of Blaine. But the greatest cause of alarm to the Grant men is the disaffection in New York and Pennsylvania. It is no secret now that there will be a bolt in the Pennsylvania delegation. It is certain that twenty-two delegates will vote for Blaine on the first ballot. It is probable that this will be increased by men from Philadelphia. Don Cameron whistles to keep up his courage, but his confidential talk won't hold his delegates.

There has been a good deal of talk about Fish. He would be acceptable to Grant himself and to Cameron, but Conkling will not listen to any proposal in that direction. This, of course, means that, in his judgment, if a New York man is taken, it must be himself. He says he won't consider the possibility of Grant's defeat. His friends, however, indicate that Windom is the only man he thinks about after Grant.

THE OTHER SIDE—CONFIDENCE OF THE THIRD TERMERS.

[Washington Special.]

While it is conceded that Blaine will have a strong following, and will show up in the Chicago Convention close upon Grant's heels, even his warmest friends admit that his nomination is far from assured. Said a thorough politician to your correspondent to-day: "Let me give you the situation in a nut shell: The fact

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following is the Clearing House statement for to-day:

Balances	$ 160,429 27
Exchanges	965,998 65

Railroad Stocks.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George L. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	51½	51⅞
Reading	24⅜	24⅝
P., T. & W	13½	13⅝
Lehigh Valley	50⅛	50¼
U. Co. & N. J	160	.....
Central Transportation Co	47	.....
A. V. R. R. 7.30's	116	.....
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	115	.....
Northern Pacific stock	23½	23¾
Do preferred	45⅜	45½
Lehigh Navigation Co	30⅜	30½
Philadelphia & Erie	12½	13⅛
Northern Central	31⅝	.....
Hestonville	17½	18

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Governments steady. Railroad bonds active and irregular, but in the main higher. State securities dull.

The stock market opened strong and prices advanced ¼@1 per cent., but under free sales a decline of ¼@2¾ per cent. was recorded, the latter in Iron Mountain. During the afternoon speculation again became strong, but this firmness was followed by a depression, which continued until near the close, when the market assumed a buoyant tone, and an advance ranging from ½ to 3½ per cent. was established, Erie, the coal shares, the granger stocks and Pacific Mail leading the improvement. Bulls express themselves as hopeful regarding the future. Railroad earnings continue to increase, being in many instances the largest ever known.

The transactions aggregated 420,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Canada Southern, 46,000 Lackawanna, 5,400 Delaware & Hudson, 78,000 Erie, 6,300 St. Joseph, 9,000 Iron Mountain, 20,000 Kansas & Texas, 44,000 Lake Shore, 2,000 Louisville & Nashville, 2,000 Lake Erie & Western, 6,000 Michigan Central, 12,000 Northwestern, 4,300 Nashville & Chattanooga, 17,000 New Jersey Central, 6,000 New York Central, 3,300 Northern Pacific, 12,000 Ohios, 6,000 Ontario & Western, 28,000 Pacific Mail, 16,000 Reading, 19,000 St. Paul, 2,400 St. Louis & San Francisco, 5,000 Union Pacific, 20,000 Wabash Pacific, and 16,000 Western Union.

Close—Money 4@6 per cent.; closing at 4. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills dull at 485¾; demand 488¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881 coupons	106¾	New 4s coupons	107⅝
New 5s coupons	103	Pacific 6s of 1895	125
New 4½s coupons	109		

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana cons '51, 4½		Virginia 6s	22
Missouri 6s	110	Virginia 6s new	22
St. Joseph	103	Consols	80
Tennessee 6s old	37	Deferred offered	7
Tennessee 6s new	29		

STOCKS.

Central Pac. b'ds	112¾	Ohio Central	17¾
Union 1sts	112⅞	L. E. & W	24⅞
Land Grants	110	O. & M	28¼
Sinking Funds	115½	B., C., R. & N	61
Lehigh Wilkes	113¾	A. & T. H	12
St. L. & S. C. 1st	101¾	Do. preferred	55
C. C. & I. 1sts		W. St. L. & P	23¾
Do. 2nds		Do. preferred	62¾
Erie 1nds	88¾	H. & St. J	27¾
Rock Island	134	Do. preferred	69
Panama	139	Iron Mountain	43⅝
Ft. Wayne	117¾	St. L. & S. F	31
Pittsburgh	130⅞	Do. preferred	41½
Illinois Central	103	Do. 1sts	64
B. & Q	121	C., St. L. & N. O	26
Chicago & Alton	107	Kansas & Texas	33
Do. preferred	120	Union Pacific	84½
New York Central	126½	Central Pacific	63
Harlem	180	Northern Pacific	22¾
Lake Shore	103¾	Do. preferred	44⅞
Canada Southern	56	L. & N	24½
Michigan Central	81¼	L. & C	69½
Erie	27	La. & N. A	67
Do. preferred	50¾	Houston & Texas	56
Northwestern	90¼	Western Union	101½
Do. preferred	108¾	A. & P. T	40½
St. Paul	74⅜	Pacific Mail	36¾
Do. preferred	100¾	Adams Express	112
St. Paul & Minne	50	Wells Fargo	105
St. P. & C	38¾	American	55
Do. preferred	72	United States	44
Del. & Lac	79¾	Quicksilver	10
Morris & Essex	130	Do. preferred	17
Delaware & Hud	73¾	Caribon	21¼
N. J. Central	69⅞	Central Arizona	4½
Reading	48¾	Homestake	33
Ohio & Mississippi	27⅝	Leadville	2⅝
Do. preferred	74⅝	Standard	128
Chesapeake & O	16	Excelsior	18
Mobile & Ohio	7¾	Little Pittsburgh	6¾
C. & C	73¾	Ontario	33
C. C. & I. C	11		

Boston Copper Stocks.

Calumet & Hecla	230	Quincy	25
Copper Falls	7	Ridge	4
Franklin	12¾	Madison	3
Pewabec*	13		

*New stock.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 12.—Consols for money, 99 1-16; account, 99¼. New 5s, 105; 4½s, 113¾; 4s, 106½. Railroad bonds—Illinois, 105½; Pennsylvania Central, 54; Erie, 37⅝; do. seconds, 90; Reading, 24½.

Fine American tallow, 41s 6d@42s.

Linseed oil, 27s.

PARIS, May 12.—Rentes, 85f 72½c.

ANTWERP, May 13.—Refined petroleum, 17¾f.

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—Cotton steady at 6 13-16@6¾d; sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 4,200 bales.

Beef—Prime mess 72s.

Bacon—Short clear, 35s 6d.

Pork—Prime mess, 65s.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
WEDNESDAY, May 12, 1880. }

There was a noticeable improvement in the general market to-day, yet there is an absence of that activity which prevailed some months ago. In the country produce market within the last few days there was a downward tendency in prices even for new vegetables which have just made their appearance to-day, however every article in this line holds its own and dealers report a good trade doing. Eggs were in good demand which is always the case when they drop as low as 9 and 9½ cents. They are cheap at these figures and find ready purchasers. The same however cannot be said of butter, which is just now dull on account of the warm weather. There is a steady demand for cheese. The market is well stocked with maple sugar and in consequence rules dull. Poultry is active. Good old chickens and well grown spring chickens sell freely at the figures noted below.

The grocery market is quite active. Coffees and sugars are both firm and New Orleans molasses steady.

Grain is steady. Wheat is in better request. Oats, barley, rye and corn are unchanged.

Flour is steady with a good demand for fancy brands.

Provisions continue fairly active and unchanged.

All other articles not specially noted above are devoid of any new feature.

The following are the ruling quotations at which wholesale transactions were effected to-day:

Produce and Dairy Products.

APPLES—Fancy, $4 25@4 50; choice, $3 00@3 50; medium, $1 00@1 75.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 36@1 40; medium, $1 25@1 35; mixed, $1 30.

BUTTER—Creamery, 20@22c; choice roll 18@20c; solid packed, 14@15c; common to medium, 8@10c.

BERMUDA VEGETABLES—Onions at $2 00 per box; tomatoes 90c@1 00 per box.

CIDER—Quoted at $5 00@8 00 per bbl.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 15c; prime Ohio factory, 13c, jobbing; 12½c wholesale; New York Goshen 14c, jobbing; 13½c at wholesale; Limberger, 13c; Young America, 16c; new cheese, 11@13c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches (halves) 8½@9c; prime peeled do., 14@16c; sliced apples, 8@9c; new quarters, 6@7½c; raspberries, 31@32c; blackberries, 14@15c; evaporated dried peaches, 12@15c; new dried sweet corn, 8@8½c ₱ lb; new dried green peas, $1 60@1 75 ₱ bushel.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, in barrels, 9c; in cases, 9@9½c.

HONEY—California, 17@18c; York State, 20@22c; new domestic, 17@18c; strained, 8@10c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Choice country make 90c ₱ gallon; ordinary 75c; maple sugar, in small cakes, 10@11c ₱ lb; granulated, 9@10c.

POTATOES—Choice early rose, 25@35c ₱ bushel; peachblows, 30@35c; peerless, 20@25c; Jersey sweets, $3 00@3 50.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, per pair, 50@75c; good chickens, per pair, 60@70c; good ducks, 50@60c; turkeys, per lb., 8@9c; geese, 35@40c.

NEW POTATOES—Southern white, $3 50 per barrel; early rose, $3 75; Bermudas, $6 50@7 00; Florida reds, $5 00.

SEEDS—Clover, $4 00@4 25 ₱ bushel; timothy, $2 60@2 75 for Western.

HOMINY—$3 25@3 50.

TALLOW—City, 6c; country, 5c.

NEW VEGETABLES—Peas, $1 75@2 25 ₱ box; string beans, $2 00@2 50; cucumbers, $1 25@1 75 ₱ box; radishes, ₱ dozen, 20@30c; lettuce, ₱ doz., 30@50c; rhubarb, ₱ dozen, 20@25c; pineapples, ₱ dozen, $1 75@2 00.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@13c.

Provisions.

	Canvassed.	Plain.
Extra S. C. hams, 18 lbs. and over	9¼	9¼
Do. do. 14 to 18 lbs	10	9¾
Do. do. 14 lbs and under	10¼	10¼
Extra S. C. shoulders	6¾	6½
Breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured	9¾	9
Dried beef, extra sugar cured, in sets	11¾	11¾
Do. knuckles and rounds	13¾	13½
Do. all flats	10¾	10¾
Beef tongues ₱ dozen	$ 6 00	
Bacon, shoulders	8¾	
Do. short rib sides	8	
Do. clear sides	8¼	
Mess pork, ₱ bbl	12 00	
Do. short cut, family, 40 to 45 pieces in bbl	12 00	
Lard, refined, summer use, tierces	8	
Do. do. in half bbls	8¾	
Do. do. in buckets	9	
Do. do. 5-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	10	
Do. do. 5-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9¾	
Do. do. 6-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9¾	
Do. do. 10-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9¾	
Ham sausage, loose, any quantity	7¾	

Groceries.

Green Coffees.	Per lb.
Fancy Rio	19
Choice Rio	18
Prime Rio	17
Good Rio	14
Ordinary Rio	13
Java	25 @28
Roasted Coffees.	
In papers	16 @20
In bulk	16¾@18
Lower grades	15 @16
Java, in pa'rs	30 @31
Java, in bulk	29 @30
Sugars.	
Standard A	9¼@
Prairie B	8¾@
Ex. C	8¾@
Refined yel	7¾@ 8¾
Granulated	9¾@ 9¾
Powdered	10¼
Crushed	10¼
Cut loaf	10¼
Syrups.	
Choice maple fv'd	45
Prime " "	43
Choice sugar syrup	42
Prime " "	41
Good " "	40
Good molasses "	33
Spices (whole.)	
Cloves	39 @40
Allspice	17 @
Cassia	25 @28
Pepper	15¾@16
Nutmeg	95 @1 00
Starch.	
Gloss	6½@ 7¾
Corn starch	6 @ 8½

Teas.	
Young Hyson	25c@1 00
Gunpowder	35c@1 00
Imperial	30c@ 80
Japan	30c@ 75
Ooolong	28c@ 80
Souchong	25c@ 75
Manufactured Tobacco.	
Stnd bnd's, br'gt	48@50
do do mahog'y	48@50
do do dark	36@48
Louisville ma'y	48@50
Richmond br'nds	40@48
Bgh't Cavendish	50@60
do twist	52@56
Natural Leaf	48@58
Fine Cut	34@40
Cut and dry	24@28
Gan'tlet smo'g	38@48
N. O. Molasses.	
Choice	58
Strictly prime	56
Prime	
Centrifugal	
Soda.	
Bi-Carb, k'gs	4
do as'td pa'rs	6
do " ¼'s	6¾
Sol. soda, k'gs	2
Candles.	
Star, full w'ht	11½
Stearine ₱ lb	9¾
Mould ₱ set	9¾
Rice.	
Rangoon	6¾@6¾
Carolina	7¼@7½
Salt.	
No. 1, per bbl	$1 40
Extra, " "	1 55
Dairy, " "	1 55

Flour, Grain and Feed.

FLOUR—Extra family $5 75@6 00; choice red, $6 00@6 25; fancy family, $6 25@6 50; fancy St. Louis $6 50@7 00; patents $7 50@7 75; XX bakers $6 00, @6 25; XXX bakers $6 25@6 50; low grade $2 75@4 25. Rye flour $4 50@5 00. Buckwheat flour $1 25 ₱ cwt.

WHEAT—Choice red winter, No. 1, $1 18@1 20; amber and mixed $1 16@1 18; rejected 80@85c.

CORN—Yellow shelled 45@46c; yellow high mixed shelled 43@45; ear 50@52; mixed ear 47@49c.

OATS—Prime white 40@41c; mixed do 38@39c.

RYE—easy at 85c.

BARLEY—Northwestern springs 85@90c; medium 75@80c; prime fall 85@95c.

OATMEAL—Fancy brands $7 00@7 25 in barrels; common brands $5 50.

HAY—Prime, from country wagon, $17 00@18 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy, baled, $17 00@18 00; upland prairie $14 50@16 00.

MILL FEED—Bran $19 00@20 00 ₱ ton; white middlings $21 00@22 00; brown do. $20 00; chopped feed $21 00@22 00; cornmeal, in bulk, $20 00@22 00.

OAT STRAW—$12 00@14 00.

Foreign Fruits, Provisions, Woodenware, &c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins $2 50; London layers, new, $2 80; Muscatels, new, $2 50; mat raisins $5 00 ₱ mat; new Valencia raisins, 8½c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 12c; dates, 7½c ₱ lb; currants, 7c; citron, 22c; prunes, 8½c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do. shelled, 40c; do Sicily, 40c; do. Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 16c; Sicily filberts, 12½. Smyrna figs, new, 16c. Brazil nuts, 11c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Topioca, 8c. Oranges, ₱ case, $9 50; Messina Oranges, ₱ box, $5 50. Lemons—repacked, $5 50. Cocoanuts, $4 50@6 00 ₱ 100.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2-lb cans ₱ doz., 90c@$1 80. Raspberries, do., $1 50; strawberries, do., $1 90; gooseberries, $1 40; pineapples, $1 40@1 75; blackberries, $1 40; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ dozen, $1 90@2 00; tomatoes, do., $1 25; corn, do., $1 30@1 90.

BROOMS—No. 1 hurl, per doz., $1 75; No. 2 do., $2 00; No. 3 do., $2 25; No. 4 do., $2 50; No. 5 do., $2 75; No. 6 do., $3 00; No. 3 carpet, $3 25; No. 4 do., $3 50; No. 5 do., $3 75; No. 3 parlor, $4 00; No. 4 do., $4 25. hotel brooms, $3 50@4 50; cane, $3 50@4 50; hearth, $1 00@1 50; whisps, plain, $1 52@1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00.

WOODEN WARE—The following are jobbers' rates: No. 1 tubs ₱ doz., $8 50; No. 2 tubs ₱ doz., $7 50; No. 3 tubs ₱ doz., $6 50; 2-hoop pails ₱ doz., $1 90; 3-hoop pails per doz., $2 15.

FISH—Extra mess mackerel ₱ barrel, $28@40 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $16 00; No. 1 bay mackerel, $13 00; No. 2 large mackerel, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $9 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $7 75; No. 3 small mackerel, $5 50; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; white fish, half barrel, $6 50; lake trout, $4 50; lake pickerel, $3 00; lake herring, $4 00; George's codfish, $5 50; medium do, $4 00; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 50; medium do, $4 00; boneless codfish, $6 50@7 50; boneless lake, $4 00; halibut, smoked, ₱ lb, 10c; No. 1 herring, per box, 28c; scaled herring, 35c; smoked bloated herring, 90c.

FEATHERS—Choice live, quantity, ₱ lb, 53@58c; mixed, 38@45.

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
WEDNESDAY, May 12, 1880. }

The market was quite active to-day, opened at 75 and after fluctuating slightly closed at 76¾. The aggregate sold and resold were 225,000 barrels. Shipments, 54,235 barrels. Notice has been given at the Oil Exchange that the assessments on account of the Rexford fire, May 9th, will be 5 1-10 barrels per 1,000.

MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

OIL CITY, May 12.—Market opens with 75c bid for old. Closed quiet at 75c offered for old.

PARKER, May 12.—Market opens at 75c bid for old. Closed at 73¼c bid for old.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Charters, none. Petroleum dull and nominal, refined 7½c.

PHILADELPHIA May 12.—Market dull; S. W. 7¾.

TITUSVILLE, May 12.—Market opened at 75; highest 76¾; lowest 73¼; closing at 76¾. Shipments, 54,200 barrels; average 28,500. charters 2,500; average 15,200; transactions 615,000.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK—MAY 12.—Cotton firm at 11 11-16@11 13-16c; futures steady; Flour dull and unchanged; receipts, 12,000 barrels. Wheat in fair demand; receipts 475,000 bushels; ungraded superfine $1 12@1 13; No. 3 Chicago $1 12@1 14; ungraded red $1 25@1 28¾; No. 2 $1 33@1 34; ungraded amber $1 30; No. 2 amber $1 31; No. 2 white $1 24@1125; No. 1 do sales of 93,000 bushels at $1 26½@1 27; No. 2 red May sales of 136,000 bushels at $1 33@1 34; June, sales of 632,000 bushels at $1 26@1 28¾; July, sales of 112,000 bushels at $1 16¾@1 18. Corn—demand active; receipts 235,000 bushels; ungraded 50½@51¾c; No. 3 50@50¼c; yellow western, 54c@55½; No. 2 50@50¾c; June 48¾@49c; July 48¼@49c. Oats firmer; receipts 67,000 bushels; western mixed 40@43c; white western 41@41¾c. Hay in good demand at 70c. Hops firm and unchanged. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet but firm; fair to good refining 7 9-16@7¾c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Petroleum dull; United 73¾; crude 6½@7¼c; refined 7½c. Tallow steady and unchanged. Rosin nominally unchanged. Turpentine dull at 29½@30c. Eggs dull at 10@11c. Leather in fair demand; hemlock sole 24@ 27c. Wool dull and depressed; domestic fleece 43@47c; pulled 30@52c; unwashed 18@38c; Texas 18@36c. Pork higher; new mess at $11 95; old $10 75. Beef steady and unchanged. Cutmeats firmer; long clear 6 13-16c; short clear 7c. Lard higher; prime steam 7 30@7 35c. Butter dull at 9@17c. Cheese dull at 12½c. Whisky nominal at $1 11@1 12.

Metals—Manufactured copper dull; new sheeting $29 00; Ingot lake $19 50. Pig iron dull and heavy. Scotch $20 00@24 00; American $23 00@28 00. Russia sheeting $13 25. Nails—Cut $4 15@4 20; clinch $5 65@6 75.

CHICAGO—MAY 12.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 18¾@1 18¼ cash; $1 18½ May; $1 13¾@1 13½ June; $1 07¼@1 07¾ July; 94¼c August; No. 3 96@96½c; rejected 82@87c. Corn active, firm and higher at 37¼c cash; 36¾c June; 37½c bid August; rejected 35c. Oats steady and firm at 30½c cash and May; 30c bid June; 28c July. Rye steady and unchanged at 80c. Barley steady and unchanged at 78@79c. Pork stronger and higher $10 30@10 35 cash; $10 32½@10 35 June; $10 45 July. Lard strong and higher $6.90c cash; $6 92½@6 95c June; $6.95@6 97½ July. Bulkmeats strong and higher at $4 25@6 42½@6 60. Whiskey steady and unchanged at $1 08. Freights—Corn to Buffalo 4c. Wheat 4¼c. Receipts—Flour, 8,500 barrels; wheat, 72,000 bushels; corn, 382,000 bushels; oats, 101,000 bushels; rye, 1,400 bushels; barley, 4,100 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 barrels; wheat, 251,000 bushels; corn, 270,000 bushels; oats, 64,000 bushels; rye, 1,400 bushels; barley, 10,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat stronger $1 18¾ May; $1 13¾ June; $1 07¾ July. Corn firmer 37¾c May; 36¾c June. Oats firmer, advanced ½. Pork strong and higher $10 37½ June; $10 50 July. Lard firmer, advanced 2½.

BALTIMORE—MAY 12.—Flour very strong and fairly active; and in sellers favor; western superfine $3 50@4 00; do. extra $4 25@5 25; do. family $5 65@6 50. Wheat—western steady; No. 2 western winter red spot $1 33; May 1 30¼; June $1 25@1 25½; July $1 14@1 14½; August $1 10@1 10¼. Corn—western dull and neglected; western mixed spot 51@51½c; May 50@50½c; June 47¼@47½c; July 47@48¼c. Oats easier; western white 44@45c; do. extra 42@44c; Pennsylvania 44c. Rye quiet 88@90c. Hay firm; prime to choice Pennsylvania $17 00@19 00. Provisions firm with fair jobbing demand. Mess pork $11 25@11 75. Bulkmeats—loose shoulder nominal 45@48c; clear rib sides nominal 6¾@7c; do. packed 5@7¼c. Bacon—shoulders 5½c; clear rib sides 7¼c, Hams 10½@12c. Lard 8c. Butter easier; prime to choice western packed 16@20c. Eggs firmer at 10@11c. Petroleum—Crude nominal; refined nominally at 7¾. Coffee firmer; Rio cargoes ordinary to prime 13¼@15¾. Sugar strong; A soft 9¾c. Whisky steady at $1 10½. Freights to Liverpool per steamer dull and nominal; cotton 3-16 d.; flour 2s 3d@2s 6d; grain 6@6½d. Receipts—Flour 350 barrels; wheat 27,346 bushels; corn 8,500 bushels; oats 700 bushels; rye 900 bushels. Shipments—wheat 26,000 bushels; corn 2,000. Sales—wheat 527,800 bushels; corn 67,843 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA—MAY 12.—Flour—steady; Minnesota extra medium $5 25; good $5 50@5 62½; choice $5 90@6 00; fancy $6 12½; Ohio good $6 00; Illinois good and choice $6 00@6 25; Minnisota patent process $7 25. Rye flour less active at $4 35@3 37½. Wheat quiet but firm; No. 2 red elevator $1 32; No. 2 red May $1 32 bid, 1 33¼ asked; June $1 26¾ bid, $1 27 asked; August $1 10 bid, $1 10½ asked. Corn quiet; sail mixed at depot, 52@52¼c; rejected 50½@51c; steamer on track 51@51½; sail mixed May 51c bid, 51¼c asked; June 48¼c bid, 48¾c asked; July 48¼c bid, 49c asked. August 49c bid, 49¾c asked. Oats steady. No. 1 white 46½@47; No. 2 45@46c; No. 3 44@45c. Provisions nominally unchanged. Butter weak; creamery extra 22@23c; New York and Bradford county, Pennsylvania, extra 19@21c; Western Reserve extra 17@19c. Eggs quiet, 10c. Cheese dull; creamery 11½c good 10½@11c. Petroleum nominal; refined 7½c. Whisky firmer at $1 10½. Receipts—Flour, 1,900 barrels; wheat, 2,500 bushels; corn, 48,000 bushels; oats, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 52,000 bushels; corn, 15,000 bushels.

NEW ORLEANS—MAY 12.—Flour quiet and steady; superfine at $3 00; XX $4 00¼@4 00½ XXX $4 00¾@5 00; high grades $5 00¼@5 00¾. Corn—in good demand at 49@53c. Oats quiet and weak at 41c. Cornmeal quiet and steady at $2 25. Hay scarce and firm; prime at $20 00; choice $23 00. Pork scarce and firm at $11 25. Lard steady; tierces at 7¼@7½c; kegs 8½c. Bulkmeats scarce and firm; shoulders $4 50; clear rib $6 50; clear $6 75. Bacon dull; shoulders $4 75@5 00; clear rib $7 25; clear $7 50. Sugar cured hams firm; canvassed 9¾@10¾c. Whiskey steady; western rectified at $1 0@1 10. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes ordinary to prime 13@15¾c. Sugar steady; common to good common 6¾@7¼c, fair to fully fair 7¾@7¾c; prime to choice 7¾@8¼c; yellow Clarified 8¾c. Molasses—quiet; quoted, common 29@33c per gallon; fair 38@39c; Centrefugal 30@40c; prime to choice 40@52c. Rice quiet; Louisiana ordinary to choice at 5¾@7¼c per pound; bran steady at $1 02½. Sight exchange on New York 250 per 1,000 premium, sterling 485¼.

MILWAUKEE, MAY 12.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat opened firm, closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 18; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 15; No. 2 $1 13¾; May $1 13¾; June $1 12¾; July $1 09; No. 3 1 01½; No 4 95c; rejected 83c. Corn firmer; No 2 37¼c. Oats firmer; No. 2 30¼c. Rye inactive; No. 2 79¾@79¼c. Barley firm; No. 2 spring 69¼c. Provisions quiet and firm; mess pork quiet at $10 25 cash; $10 38 June. Lard—prime steam 7.15c May; 6.95c June. Hogs firm and unchanged at $4 25@4 40. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo 4¼c. Receipts—Flour 65,000 barrels; wheat 31,000 bushels, barley 2,100 bushels. Shipments—Flour 48,000 barrels; wheat 34,000 bushels; barley 2,100 bushels.

BOSTON — MAY 12.—Flour steady; superfine Western $4 00@4 50; common extra $4 75@5 25; Wisconsin extra $5 00@5 50; Minnesota $5 50@7 00; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan $5 50@6 00; Illinois and Indiana $5 75@6 25; St. Louis $6 00@6 75; spring patents $6 50@8 50; winter $6 50@7 75. Corn firm and unchanged; yellow 53½@57. Oats steady and firm; No. 1 extra white 51@53c; No. 2 white 48½@49c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white 45@47c. Rye 95c. Butter—choice western creameries 23@25c; choice ladle packed 17@19c; common to good 15@16c. Eggs—Western fresh 11@11¼c. Receipts—Flour 4,900 barrels; corn, 45,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour 1,000 barrels.

CINCINNATI—MAY 11.—Cotton dull and nominal at 11⅜c. Flour firmer; family $4 90@5 15; fancy $5 35@6 00. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red winter, $1 22. Corn No. 2 mixed 40¼c. No. 3 do. 39¼c. Oats in good demand and prices a shade higher; No. 2 mixed, 36c. Rye in good demand at 92c. Barley quiet and firm; extra No. 3 fall 92@93c. Pork quiet and firm at 10¾c. Lard—stronger at 6.85@6.90. Bulkmeats stronger at $4.00@6.35 Bacon scarce and firm at 4¾@7½c. Whiskey—demand fair and market firm at $1.06. Butter dull and drooping; choice western reserve at 15@17; choice central Ohio at 12@14c.

LOUISVILLE—MAY 12.—Cotton dull at 11¼c. Flour quiet and steady; extra $4 00; extra family $4 50; A No. 1 $5 00@5 25; choice fancy $6 00@6 50. Wheat firm at $1 05@1 07. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats steady; No. 2 white 36c; mixed 35c. Rye steady; No. 2 85c. Hay dull at $14 00@17 00. Pork—Demand fair and market firm at 11 00@11 50. Lard steady. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged at $4 10, 6 35@6 80. Bacon steady and firm at $4 75, 6 95@7 50; sugar cured hams 9½@10¼c. Whisky steady at $1 06.

TOLEDO—MAY 12.—Wheat steady; No. No. 1 white Michigan $1 16½; No. 2 red Wabash spot, $1 22; May $1 20½; June $1 15½; July $1 04; August $1 00 No. 3 red Wabash $1 13; No. 3 amber Illinois $1 23½. Corn steady; high mixed 42 No. 2 spot 41¼c; May 40¾c; rejected 39¾c; No. 2 34¾c.

Close—Wheat unsettled No. 2 red winter May $1 21; June $1 15¾; western amber 1 22½. Receipts—Wheat 19,000 bushels; corn 86,000 bushels; oats none. Shipments—Wheat 37,000 bushels; corn 20,000bushels; oats 1,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE—MAY 10.—Beef cattle—Trade slow throughout; prices of medium and common fully 12½c lower; very best $5 00@5 50; first quality $4 00@4 75; medium $3 25@3 75; ordinary $2 50@2 75; most sales at $4 75@5 25. Receipts, 1,879 head; sales, 1,146 head.

Swine—Market fair and prices 12½@25c off; quotations $5 75@6 50. Receipts, 8,915 head.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,280 head; sheep $4 00@6 75; lambs $5 50@8 00.

WATERTOWN—MAY 11.—Beef Cattle—Receipts 915 head; western receipts largely shippers cattle; market overstocked and dull; choice $7 25; extra 6 50@7 00; first quality $5 62½@6 25; second $4 75@5 50; third $4 00@4 50.

Hogs—Western fat swine, live, $5 25@5 75.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 2,348 head; supply light, which is the only cause for prices heading up; sheep in lots $4 00@6 00 each; extra $7 00@10 00; sheared sheep $3 50@5 50; lambs $7 00@8 00.

ST. LOUIS—MAY 12.—Cotton inactive; middling 11¼c; low 10¾c: sales, 700 bales; receipts, 2,500 bales; shipments, 700 bales; stock, 51,000 bales.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK—MAY 12.—There is rather more inquiry for some kinds of goods by package buyers, but business continues light. Cotton goods quiet except brown, some large lots of which are being taken by exporters. Masonville rolled jaconets were reduced to seven cents. Prints in light demand. Lawns, ginghams, wide prints and dress goods in fair request and firm. Woolen goods quiet and steady.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS EAST LIBERTY, }
WEDNESDAY, May 12, 1880. }

Contrary to general expectation, the general market has remained almost unaffected by the warm weather. No particular reason can be assigned for this by the dealers. They were found yesterday to be all well satisfied with the state of business. During the past week the market has been quite active, and as a general thing prices are higher. There was an excellent attendance of buyers, and sales were made very readily. Every day found all on sale closed out and the pens pretty well cleared. Advices from the west, with the exception of the sheep market, have been favorable, but at the same time had very little effect upon our market.

Messrs. S. W. Dock & Co., one among the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnishes THE POST the following report of the market, and the prices prevailing:

CATTLE.

For the cattle market we have to report that with a light supply, and an increased demand, business was active at an advance of twenty-five cents per cwt. on all grades of butchering cattle. Light weights have been selling most readily. No heavy cattle were on sale, and indeed but few were wanted by buyers. We quote:

Prime 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$4 85@5 10
Good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	4 60@4 75
Good, 900 to 1,000 lbs	4 25@4 50
Common, 900 lbs to 1,200 lbs	3 75@4 25
Stockers, 700 to 900	3 50@4 00
Bulls, stags and cows	2 75@4 00
Fresh cows & heifers per head	$20 00@45 00

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep was liberal, and the demand good for extra heavy lots. Medium and good sheep were only partly closed out at rather slow sales. Reports from Eastern markets were unfavorable. The market closed at the following quotations:

Extra, 110 lbs. to 120 lbs	$5 00@5 25
Good, 95 lbs. to 100 lbs	4 60@4 80
Fair, 80 lbs. to 90 lbs	4 20@4 50
Common, 70 lbs. to 75 lbs	3 00@3 50
Lambs	6 00@7 00

HOGS.

The run of hogs continues light, and with much more favorable reports, the feeling is better here. All were sold at an advance of five to ten cents from yesterday. We quote:

Philadelphias	$4 70@4 85
Best Yorkers	4 40@4 55
Common to fair Yorkers	4 25@4 35
Roughs	2 75@3 25

Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
MONDAY, May 10, 1880. }

CATTLE.

The number on sale was considerably less than that of last Monday, while the average quality was scarcely as good, while the Chicago bought cattle cost more, and were held here with greater tenacity, it was very difficult to realize any advance, as butchers reported business, in consequence of the hot weather, together with the appearance of early vegetables and berries, as having been very unsatisfactory. However, drovers were tenacious, as in addition to the increased cost at Chicago, the reports from the east were more encouraging, hence they were not anxious to close out as usual, although there were but few left over unsold. Sales were made during the day at 5¼ to 5¾ for extra—very few at either of these quotations; 5 to 5¼ for good to prime, and 4¼ to 4¾ for common to medium. Light weights of good quality continues to sell more readily than heavy ones, which is owing largely to the warm weather. Bulls were in light supply, but the demand was supplied at about last week's prices. 527 head were on sale.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply was much larger than that of last Monday, and while the market was a little slow, prices were without quotable change as regards sheep, but lambs were decidedly lower. Clipped sheep may be quoted at 4@5¼c, and wooled sheep at 5@6½c, with the former selling much better than the latter, everything else being equal. Spring lambs sold at 6½@8c, as to quality. There were some left over unsold; 575 head were on sale.

HOGS.

The market was very dull, and prices as, compared with last Monday, 15@20c lower, owing to the hot weather, there is less call for fresh pork, and fewer hogs are wanted in consequence. Sold in a retail way, at $4 50@4 90, gross.

NEW YORK—MAY 11.—Beeves—receipts for the past two days 4,980 head; good corn fed steers about steady at Monday's prices, but inferior corn fed cattle and all grades stillers slow and about ¼c off. A large number of still fed westerns, went at $8 50 for prime and extra; common fed steers $9 75@10 25; with a few tops at $10 50; exporters used 1,400, held at $9 50@10 25. Shipments for to-day and yesterday, 300 head of live cattle; 560 quarters of beef; 200 head of live sheep; 200 carcasses of mutton and 100 head of dressed hogs.

Sheep—Receipts for the past two days 9,900 head. Market easier but moderately active at a small reduction; poor to good unshorn sheep $6 00@7 25; poor to